SECTION A
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This IDP is the fourth in the second five year cycle on Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) and reflects the priorities of the new Msinga Council. An IDP is a growing document that changes according to the challenges facing the municipality as well as through new information becoming available to the municipality. This IDP incorporates, amongst others, the following changes:

- An update to the socio-economic data within the report based on the 2007 STATSSA Community Survey;
- Greater alignment with the District Municipality's sector plans.
- The MEC comments on the 2009/10 IDP.
- Auditor General Comments and the municipal response
- Alignment with the provincial priorities

1.2 THE MSINGA MUNICIPALITY

In terms of answering the question of "Who are we?", the following is noted:

Msinga is a local (Category B) municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four local municipalities constituting the uMzinyathi District Municipality in the northern part of the province of KwaZulu-Natal and the municipality is seated in the town of Tugela Ferry. Msinga is composed of six Traditional Authority areas namely, Qamu, Mchunu, Bomvu, Ngome, Mabaso and Mthembu, comprising an area of 2500 km^2. The area is divided into 17 political wards with 33 Councillors.

The municipality is a largely rural area, 69 % of which (1,725 sq kms) being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 31% of land is commercial farm land, all of which is located to the north of Pomeroy. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas as opposed to the formal towns of Tugela Ferry, Keates Drift and Pomeroy. The Msinga Municipality is in the south western part of the District Municipality area, sharing boundaries with the Nquthu and Nkandla local Municipalities to the east, Umvoti local Municipality to the south, uThukela district municipality to the west and the Endumeni local Municipality to the north.

The nature of the topography is such that the Municipality is largely located in deep gorges of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. This effectively isolates the Municipal area from the immediate surrounding Municipal areas, such as Umvoti and Endumeni. The Municipal area is accessible via the R33, linking it with Dundee, Ladysmith, Pietermaritzburg, Kranskop and Weenen. The offices of the municipality are situated at Tugela Ferry which is some 85 kms south of Dundee and 48 kms north of Greytown.

1.3 PRIORITY ISSUES

In terms of answering the question of "What are the issues we face?", the following is noted:

1.3.1 WATER

Historically Msinga was left out in the cold as far as development is concerned. Being a deep rural area infrastructure is limited and the lack of infrastructure as far as water, roads and electricity is concerned places enormous hardship on the community.

Statistics SA in 2006 estimated that less than 10% of the population of the municipality had access to potable water. According to the 2008/9 uMzinyathi IDP about 30 325 households did not have access to clean potable water with potable water only being reticulated within Pomeroy, Keats Drift and Tugela Ferry. Other areas within the municipality have standpipes and boreholes with water also being drawn from protected springs. In most cases these springs are not maintained and livestock as well as wild animals also drink from these sources thus contaminating them.

It is estimated that of the 530 boreholes in the area, only approximately 150 are operational as a result of poor maintenance or the water source itself being depleted. Water is thus a critical need.

In terms of powers and functions, water provision is a function of UMzinyathi District municipality. The District is responsible for providing water to the local municipalities within its jurisdiction.

1.3.2 ELECTRICITY

Very small portions of the Msinga Municipality have electricity and as a result most households use wood for cooking. It is also noted that the Eskom grid is currently overloaded and it is not possible to supply additional users within the municipality. Eskom has completed the upgrade of the Tugela Ferry substation and is currently undertaking an upgrade of the Pomeroy substation. This will allow Eskom to increase the capacity that they presently have.

Power failures are regularly experienced in Msinga and to overcome this, Eskom will be installing an interconnector which will prevent future network failures. Given the situation as it currently exists it is difficult to attract investors to the area.

1.3.3 ROADS

The R33 provincial road which runs from north to south from Dundee to Greytown is the only tarred road in the entire municipality. This road is very poorly maintained in sections with bad potholes existing. Some 800 kms of gravel roads have been built in the area with many of these being in a poor condition and needing maintenance.

The Department of Transport has planned for the maintenance of roads in the area but it would appear as if the R33 once again has not been considered for major work. The municipality is in the process of upgrading local access roads which were identified as a priority issue in previous IDP's and will continue to do so as the need arises and funding is available.

1.3.4 THE IMPACTS OF HIV/ AIDS

KwaZulu-Natal has one of the highest levels of HIV/Aids in the world and Msinga has been particularly badly affected by the pandemic due to its rural and underdeveloped nature with the current figure being estimated to be as high as 30%. However, it must be noted that a community like that of Msinga does not always seek medical attention when they get sick, thus some cases may not be recorded

1.3.5 THE LOW LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Msinga, with the current lack of infrastructure, finds it difficult to attract investment to the municipality. Some developers have, however, shown an interest in developing Pomeroy and to a lesser extent Tugela Ferry. One of the hindrances faced by developers is the fact that the land outside of the town of Pomeroy and the commercial farmland to the north, is all owned by the Ingonyama Trust Board. As such, it is quite difficult for developers to acquire such land. The low levels of infrastructural development, skills of residents as well as the income levels also make other investment destinations more appealing to investors.

1.3.6 THE HIGH LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The Msinga municipality is situated in a very rural area of KwaZulu-Natal and has very limited employment opportunities. This situation poses a serious challenge which requires strategic intervention on the part of the municipality.

There are no major industries within the municipality and people are largely employed either in the Social sector (Provincial or National government departments) or in the informal sector. The informal sector is largely made up of subsistence farming and small/ micro enterprises such as micro manufacturing.

1.4 OPPORTUNITIES

In terms of answering the question of "What opportunities do we offer?" the following is noted:

With the limited infrastructure that currently exists in the municipality, it is difficult to offer opportunities for industrial or commercial development. The Msinga Council has, however, prioritised tourism as an opportunity to be developed and to this end, applications have been made to the Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism for funding to the amount of R60m for the establishment of a Community Game Reserve at the confluence of the Buffalo and Thukela rivers where Nkosi Ngubane has allocated 2,500 ha of land for such a venture. It must also be noted that Gijima KZN has also approved a project that will develop tourism in the Msinga area generally.

Other opportunities exist in the agriculture sector where there is land available for either subsistence or commercial farming.The areas along the Tugela and Mpofana rivers have also proven suitable for a variety of crops.

1.5 PLANNED INTERVENTIONS

In terms of answering the question of "What are we doing to improve ourselves?", the following is noted:

In an effort to improve ourselves as a municipality, various initiatives are being undertaken which will be of benefit of the community. Internally, the staffs are continually being trained in various facets of local government management to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

The Msinga municipality has taken the amendment to the Property Rates Act to implement in July 2011 due to the fact 99 % rural under the Ingonyama Trust. On approval, rates will be levied on land thus providing the municipality with much needed funds.

The Council has also prioritised the upgrading and construction of local access roads. Most of the community of Msinga live in areas that are served only by local access roads that are of a poor condition and not of an acceptable standard. Using Council plant, these roads are being upgraded.

The municipality has called out for service providers to facilitate the town establishment process, along with the Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs, Ingonyama Trust Board and the two Traditional Authorities to have the urban area of Tugela Ferry proclaimed as a town. This will be to the benefit of both residents as well as the Msinga municipality as it will allow the municipality to levy rates in the town of Tugela Ferry and to plan more effectively for these areas.

1.6 EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

In terms of answering the question of "What can you expect from us over the next five years?", the following points are noted:

The Msinga municipality has grown from a staff component of 8 employees in 2001, to the current situation where 52 staff are now employed on permanent basis plus 2 finance interns. Over the next five years it is envisaged that further staff will be appointed as the Council develops.

One of the priorities that has been raised by the community is the need for adequate housing and to this end the Msinga municipality has facilitated the development of three housing projects through the Department of Housing that are to provide in the order of 4000 homes. Further projects are planned and as soon as the municipality is in a position to manage additional projects, they will be initiated. In order to manage this process in an efficient manner the municipality is going to employ the services of a Housing Manager in the 2010/11 financial year

With the levying of rates on properties that were not previously rated, the Msinga municipality will be in a position to raise much needed funding which will be utilized in the main to undertake development initiatives in the area and provide services to the community.

1.7 THE MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS

In terms of answering the question of "How will our progress be measured?", the following is noted:

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) as well as the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations prescribe that all municipalities shall establish and implement an Organizational Performance Management System (PMS). Such as system is aimed at measuring the performance of a municipality in terms of targets and objectives set out in the IDP. Legislation places an obligation on the municipality to involve the community when developing the PMS as well as setting of Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and performance targets.

The Msinga municipality adopted the Organizational Performance Management Framework (OPMS) in March 2009. The framework is legally binding and all municipal employees abide by it, however at present if it applies to S57 managers. Council still, however, set annual objectives with related KPI's in line with the development objectives in the IDP as well as its Vision. These are measured regularly and corrective action is taken when necessary.

In addition to the PMS, the municipality compiled their first Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) which was adopted in September 2009.the SDBIP facilitates the tracking of progress in terms of expenditure in relation to the objectives set in the IDP. The SDBIP for 2010/11 will be compiled thirty days after the adoption of the Budget for 2010/11 in accordance with the legislation.

1.8 THE PREPARATION OF THE MSINGA IDP

The following actions were undertaken:

1.8.1 UMZINYATHI FRAMEWORK PLAN

- The Msinga municipality participated in the preparation of the uMzinyathi DM's (UDM) Framework Plan.

1.8.2 MSINGA PROCESS PLAN

- The UDM's Framework Plan informed the Msinga Process Plan which set out the steps that are to be taken in reviewing the IDP for 2010/11.

1.8.3 THE MSINGA IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

- The Msinga municipality reconstituted its IDP Representative Forum which met as follows:
 - 02/03/2010
 - 24/05/2010

It must be noted that the sector departments participation is still not great but it has improved from the previous years.

1.8.4 INTERACTION WITH SERVICE PROVIDERS

1.8.5 In addition to this the uMzinyathi District municipality arranged one on one meetings with sector departments where each of the sector departments was invited to convey to the district as well as the local municipalities in the district its plans and projects for the next financial year as well as

the MTEF associated with those plans. This initiative had minimum success as many sector departments were busy with their closeout reports as their financial year was coming to an end and as a result some could not provide new projects.

1.8.6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- The Mayor, together with each of the ward Councilors and the Municipal Manager, holds Imbizos in each of the 17 Wards where the Mayor conveys to the community progress made on development. The community is also afforded an opportunity at such imbizos to interact directly with the Mayor and Municipal Manager on needs within the community.

1.8.7 WARD COMMITTEES

- A ward committee has been established in each of the wards and it is through this mechanism that the needs of the community are prioritized and conveyed to this office in writing. Ward committees monthly to discuss developmental issues and projects. Minutes are forwarded to the municipality every month.
- A Needs Database has been established and all needs are captured on this Database.
- In addition to the above the Development Planning Subcommittee resolved that officials of this office would meet with each of the ward committees in order to establish the needs of the respective wards. It was at these meetings that the legislative requirements for the IDP review as well as community participation were explained to the committees, as well as the importance of the ward committees themselves participating in the review process. The Ward committees were given a template setting out various project categories such as infrastructure, sports and recreation and LED and given an opportunity to prioritise projects in their respective wards. Further meetings are scheduled for the 2010/11 financial year.

1.9 FINANCIAL PLAN

The following table summarises the income and expenditure for the municipality.

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
INCOME	59,285,563	60,626,904	60,727,418
EXPENDITURE	61,377,192	60,001,670	62,692,544

SECTION B
CONTEXT AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 CONTEXT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Msinga is a Local Municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four Local Municipalities constituting the uMzinyathi district Municipality. Msinga is made up of 6 Traditional Areas namely, Qamu, Mchunu, Ngome, Mabaso, Mthembu and Bomvu, comprising an area of 2 500 kilometers. Msinga is largely a rural area with 70% of its area being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 30% of land is commercial farm land, all of which is located to the north of Pomeroy. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas. The Msinga municipality consist of three towns namely Tugela Ferry, Keats Drift and Pomeroy.

The Msinga Municipality is in the south western part of the district municipality area, and shares its boundaries with the Nquthu and Nkandla municipalities to the east, the Umvoti Local Municipality to the south, the Uthukela District to the west and the Endumeni Local municipality to the north.

The nature of topography is such that the municipality is largely located in deep gorges of Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. This effectively isolates the Municipal area from the immediate surrounding areas such as Umvoti and Endumeni. The Municipal Area is accessible via the R33, linking it with Dundee, Ladysmith, Pietermaritzburg, Kranskop and Weenen.

2.2 THE LEGISLATIVE MANDATE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS LINKAGES TO THE IDP PROCESS

Municipalities no longer only have the task of providing basic local administration, but they are now expected to play an important role in the country's struggle against poverty and underdevelopment. Government policy now requires municipalities to play an active developmental role. This policy places the local sphere of government in the fore-front of a national effort to put right the political, social and economic wrongs of the apartheid.

Developmental local government means that local government must be committed to work with its citizens and groups within the community, to find ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives. It should target especially those members and groups within communities that are marginalized or excluded, such as women, disabled people and very poor people (White Paper, 1998). The following pieces of legislation give the municipality their mandate for operations.

2.2.1 THE CONSTITUTION (1996)

The Constitution of South Africa envisages a robust local government system, which can:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- Promote social and economic development;
- Promote a safe and healthy living environment; and
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

The IDP serves as one of the most vital strategic instruments through which local government seeks to live up to its development mandate enshrined in the constitution.

2.2.2 THE WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (1998)

In 1998 the government issued a **Local Government White Paper**, which outlined a policy framework for local government. The Municipal Systems Act will complement these pieces of legislation, by regulating key municipal organizational, planning, participatory and service delivery systems.

2.2.3 THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (ACT 32 OF 2000)

In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), all municipalities are required to prepare and adopt an Integrated Development Plan. This plan must be prepared every five years and reviewed annually**, and t**he Act further stipulates how IDP's should be prepared. In Chapter 4 the Act provides for the procedures and mechanisms of community participation. **The Municipal Systems Act** is part of a series of legislation which aims to empower local government to fulfil its Constitutional mandate.

2.2.4 THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 56 OF 2003)

In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the budgeting process of the municipality and the Integrated Development Planning must be aligned and mutually consistent**.** This legislation provides a framework for a democratic, accountable and developmental local government system, as envisaged by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996)

2.3 THE IDP PROCESS

2.3.1 BACKGROUND

In terms of Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- Links, integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which the annual budget is based; and
- Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The IDP adopted by a municipal council in terms of these sections of the act remains in force, although it may be amended, until an IDP is adopted by the next elected council. This IDP is the fourth review of the second cycle of the IDP process and reviews the 2009/10 IDP.

2.3.2 LEGISLATIVE COMPONENTS OF THE IDP

The Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000), together with the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (R796 24 August 2001), set out the core components of the IDP, as well as, the requirements for public participation in its drafting, reviewing and adoption. The core components may be summarized as follows:

- A long term vision for the municipality;
- An assessment of the current level of development in the municipality;
- Development priorities and objectives;
- Development strategies linked to the vision;
- Operational strategies;
- A spatial development framework;
- An applicable disaster management plan;
- A financial plan; and
- Key performance indicators and performance targets.

2.3.3 THE UMZINYATHI FRAMEWORK PLAN

Prior to embarking upon the IDP review process, the uMzinyathi DM prepared a Framework Plan which outlined key alignment issues and dates. The Msinga municipality participated in the formulation of this Framework Plan and it is aligned to the Msinga municipality's Process Plan.

2.3.4 THE MSINGA PROCESS PLAN

The Msinga municipality prepared a Process Plan which was adopted by Council in August 2009

IDP Representative Forum meetings took place as follows:

- 02 March 2010
- Another forum will meet on the 24th of May 2010.

2.3.5 ALIGNMENT WITH SECTOR DEPARTMENTS

Alignment with sector departments took place through their participation in the municipality's IDP RF's as well as through coordination initiatives organized by the uMzinyathi DM. Attendance at the DM's alignment meetings were not as good as was hoped.

2.3.6 COMMENTS ON THE IDP REVIEW DOCUMENT

The following comments were received from the MEC on the 2010/11 IDP Review document:

TABLE 1: Comments from the MEC on the 2010/11 IDP Review Document

MEC COMMENTS 09/10 IDP	MUNICIPAL RESPONSE
Municipal transformation and institutional development :	
Integrate KZN provincial priorities	Where possible the priorities have been aligned to the strategic framework of the municipality.
OPMS	The municipality adopted a PMS framework in March 2009.
Organogram	Attached at K15 is an adopted organogram of Msinga Mu-

MEC COMMENTS 09/10 IDP	MUNICIPAL RESPONSE
	nicipality.
Work Place Skills Plan	SUMMARY OF WSP IN IDP
Employment Equity Plan	Employment Equity Policy has been adopted by the municipality. Employment Equity Policy was submitted with the draft IDP 2009/10 .
Annual Performance Report	An Annual Report has been prepared by the municipality attached at K12
SDBIP	Attached at K16
INDIGENT POLICY	Details of the policy are included in the IDP
Local Economic Development(LED)	
LE D strategy	Agriculture is the competitive advantage of the municipality hence the municipality has prepared an agricultural potential strategy in 2007 and a rock crushing strategy in 2008 to promote local economic development. The municipality is in the process of implementing the Rock crushing strategy.
LED Plan	The municipality is in a process of accessing funding to prepare the LED plan.
Tugela Ferry Town formalization	With the assistance of DLGTA the municipality has advertised to get service providers to facilitate the process.
Basic Service delivery and infrastructure investment	
Backlogs	Informed by Umzinyathi District backlog study 2007
Integrated Transport plan	The municipality currently reviews its Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan. Once complete it will reflect realistic backlogs and guide future investments.
Integrated Waste Management Plan	The District is currently preparing this plan once complete it will be filtered into the document. The municipality has no plan of this nature.
ELECTRICITY MASTER PLAN	The plan has been summarised but not attached because it is a very thick document with A3 sheets inside.
Committed funding for 3 years	Listed in the capital projects at section G.
Projects funded from other revenue resources	The municipality is grant dependent and has a very limited revenue base.
Indigent policy /register	An indigent policy has been developed by the municipality and is currently updating the indigent register. It has been included in appendix K14
Financial Viability and Financial Management	
Financial plan	The municipality has a list of financial policies informing financial decisions.
Public Participatory Policy	The schedule of izimbizos is attached
Align capital budget with goals and strategies	Have partially been aligned, will be thoroughly aligned once the Equitable share for 2010/11 has been gazetted.
corrective steps on Auditor General comments	The corrective steps have been developed and adopted by council and are reflected in the IDP at section
Good governance and community participation	
Communication strategy	Attached at appendix K13 to the draft IDP submitted in March 2010
Turn Around Strategy	
Spatial Development Framework	
SDF improvement	The municipality is in a process of reviewing the SDF.
LUMS	A LUMS document has been prepared and adopted by

Deleted:

MEC COMMENTS 09/10 IDP	MUNICIPAL RESPONSE
	council
Environmental Plans	No progress with respect to environmental Plans

The report by the Auditor general for the year ended 30 June 2009 was tabled before the council in January 2010 by the Mayor and the advices from the Accounting Officer and the CFO on how the municipality would respond were adopted by council.

AG COMMENTS	MUNICIPAL RESPONSE
1.Non compliance with applicable legislation-Property Rates Act	The delay in implementing property rates was caused by the geographic problem of this area. However the municipality is drafting the property rates policy which will be adopted by council. Implementation of this act will commence at Pomeroy town with effect from July 2010. The application for exemption in terms of section 18(1) of the property rates acts will also be forwarded to the minister.
2. Audit Committee	This is shared with the district and the schedule for meetings for 2010 would be discussed at the 05 February 2010 meeting.
3. internal control in respect to financial risk management	a) The municipality's risk management implementation plan is being prepared and will be submitted to council for adoption in March 2010. b) The municipality's draft Fraud prevention plan and strategy have been developed and are ready to be adopted by council
4. Reporting responsibilities	a) responsibility of the accounting officer: the annual reports for both 2007/2008 and 2008/9 include the annual performance report of the municipality prepared in terms of section 46 of MSA. b) The municipality adopted its first SDBIP in August 2009. The implementation of performance management will now be fulfilled. c) At the end of the yare performance reports are tabled to the entire Msinga community by his worship the Mayor.
5. IDP credibility	a) The 2009/10 IDP has improved drastically from the previous year.

With regards to the comments received on the 2009/10 IDP document, following the IDP assessments in Richards Bay in April 2009, where possible many of the issues raised have been integrated into the draft IDP document. Particular attention has been paid to the following:

- The reformatting of the document in line with the IDP formatting guidelines where necessary;
- The alignment of the IDP to the Budget and reflecting the final budget figures in the document;
- Amendments to the status quo information to make the analysis more thorough;
- Amendments to the LED section to cover all areas required; and
- Better alignment to the NSDP,KZN provincial priorities and PGDS.

The other issues raised will be addressed in the 2010/11 IDP review.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.4 STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

2.4.1 INTRODUCTION

The municipality has made use of the STATSSA (2007) Community Survey data to prepare this IDP Review document.

Msinga is a local (Category B) municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four local municipalities constituting the uMzinyathi District Municipality in the northern part of the province of KwaZulu-Natal and the municipality is seated in the town of Tugela Ferry. Msinga is composed of six Traditional Authority areas namely, Qamu, Mchunu, Bomvu, Ngome, Mabaso and Mthembu, comprising an area of 2500 km^2. The area is divided into 17 political wards with 33 Councillors.

The municipality is a largely rural area, 69 % of which (1,725 sq kms) being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 31% of land is commercial farm land, all of which is located to the north of Pomeroy. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas as opposed to the formal towns of Tugela Ferry, Keates Drift and Pomeroy. The Msinga Municipality is in the south western part of the District Municipality area, sharing boundaries with the Nquthu and Nkandla local Municipalities to the east, Umvoti local Municipality to the south, uThukela district municipality to the west and the Endumeni local Municipality to the north.

The nature of the topography is such that the Municipality is largely located in deep gorges of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. This effectively isolates the Municipal area from the immediate surrounding Municipal areas, such as Umvoti and Endumeni. The Municipal area is accessible via the R33, linking it with Dundee, Ladysmith, Pietermaritzburg, Kranskop and Weenen. The offices of the municipality are situated at Tugela Ferry which is some 85 kms south of Dundee and 48 kms north of Greytown.

2.5 ANALYSIS OF BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

2.5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS PROFILE

In 2001, the estimated population was 168 000, a 4.2% increase from 1996. The population growth between 1996 and 2001 was 4.20%. The 2007 data now indicates that the figures have dropped to 161 894 people with a total of 32 592 households. The municipality accounts for a third of the uMzinyathi DM's population.

The decline in population can be caused by a number of reasons as follows:

- An over-count in the 2001 Census of population;
- An under-count in the 2007 Neighbourhood survey;
- A nett out-migration of residents in search of work in the major urban centres of the country; and

- The impact of deaths caused by HIV/Aids.

The population of Msinga equates to a population density of 68 people per square kilometre and the population is largely concentrated around the towns of Tugela Ferry (including Msinga Top area), Keates Drift and Pomeroy. Other significant settlement areas are located along the eastern boundary of the municipality known as the Mkhuphula/ Dolo node, western boundary known as the Mashunka/ Nhlalakahle node and to the north eastern boundary known as the Mazabeko node. In terms of wards households range from a minimum of 1337 households in ward4 to a maximum of 2622 households in ward 7.

TABLE 2: Total Population

Local Municipality	Population	% of Total	Households
Endumeni	54,447	11% of the district	13,755
Nquthu	164,887	33% of the district	32,169
Msinga	161,894	33% of the district	32,592
Mvoti	114,509	23% of the district	26,019
Umzinyathi	**495,737**	**4.8% of the province**	**104,535**

(Source: Stats SA: 2007 Community Survey)

TABLE 3: Persons by Population Group

MUNICIPALITY	BLACK	COLOURED	INDIAN / ASIAN	WHITE
UMzinyathi	**96.1%**	**0.6%**	**1.6%**	**1.8%**
ENdumeni	85.7%	2.6%	3.4%	8.3%
Nquthu	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Msinga	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Mvoti	90.1%	1.5%	5.0%	3.4%

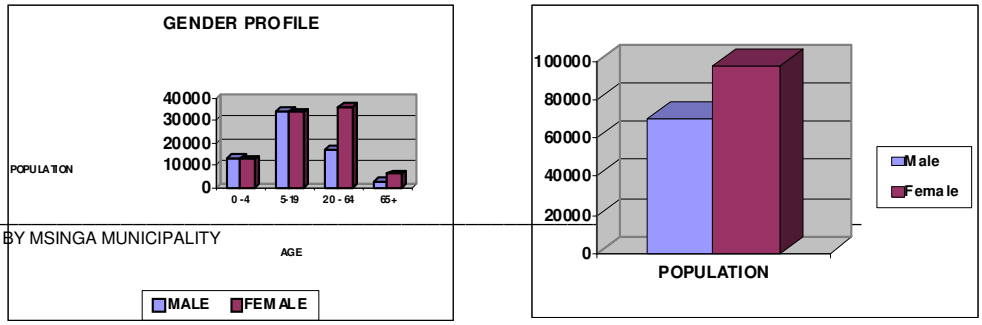
(Source: Stats SA: 2007 Community Survey)

As can be seen from the table above, the majority of the population comprises black residents, with less than one percent being white commercial farmers.

2.5.2 GENDER PROFILE

According to STATSSA's Community Survey (2007), 57.2% of the population of Msinga are female, while 42.8% male. The high percentage of male absenteeism in the employment age group 20 to 64 years could be considered to be an indication of a weak economy, as men have always been expected to leave the area to seek employment as there are limited employment opportunities in Msinga.

FIGURE 1: Gender Profile for the Municipality



2.5.3 AGE PROFILE

As can be seen from the table below, the majority of the population (48.7%) are located in the 15 to 64 year age cohort, followed closely by 44.6% of the population in the 0 – 14 years age cohort. The STATSSA information indicates that the average age in the municipality is 24 years and that there is a very high dependency ratio.

TABLE 4: Population by Age Group, Average Age and Dependency ratio

	AGE 0-14	AGE 15-64	AGE 65+	AVERAGE AGE	DEPENDENCY RATIO
UMzinyathi	**40.6%**	**54.1%**	**5.3%**	**25**	**85**
ENdumeni	31.9%	64.6%	3.5%	26	55
Nquthu	42.1%	52.8%	5.1%	23	89
Msinga	44.6%	48.7%	6.7%	24	105
Mvoti	37.0%	58.4%	4.5%	26	71

(Source: Stats SA: 2007 Community Survey)

2.5.4 HOUSEHOLDS

The table below indicates that 98.2% of households are owned or fully paid for. Marginal numbers of households are *owned but not paid off*, *rented*, or *occupied rent free*.

TABLE 5: Households by Tenure Status

Table No 5: Percentage of Households by Tenure Status					
MUNICIPALITY	**OWNED, FULLY PAID**	**OWNED NOT PAID OFF**	**RENTED**	**OCCUPIED RENT-FREE**	**OTHER**
UMzinyathi	**77.4%**	**2.3%**	**10.7%**	**9.4%**	**0.2%**
ENdumeni	38.5%	8.6%	41.1%	11.5%	0.2%
Nquthu	92.8%	0.3%	2.7%	4.2%	0.0%
Msinga	98.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%
Mvoti	53.0%	4.1%	17.4%	25.1%	0.5%

(Source: Stats SA: 2007 Community Survey)

2.5.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND FACILITIES

The table below indicates that of the people surveyed, no residents indicated that they have any form of higher education. This reinforces the assumption that once people leave the municipality to do further studies, they vary rarely return to the municipality to exercise their acquired skills. This also has a major impact on the development of potential entrepreneurs.

The information below also indicates that a quarter of the adult population (25.11%) have no form of schooling, a further 22% have primary schooling as their highest qualification, and approximately 7% have a grade 11 and 12.

TABLE 6: Educational Levels

	Umzinyathi DM	Nquthu	Endumeni	Umvoti	Msinga
Higher Education	200	65	121	13	0
Diploma with Gr12	4206	776	1250	1437	743
Diploma with less than Gr12	1521	408	39	649	429
Certificate with Gr12	2414	479	153	717	1064
Certificate with less than Gr12	3007	1442	136	317	1112
Grade 11 and 12	52529	17583	8960	15202	10784
Grade 10	27136	4162	10131	6473	6369
Primary Schooling	98796	36117	8184	21156	36117
No Schooling	85709	22539	4380	18137	40653

(Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007)

According to the Department of Education's Circuit Office in Tugela Ferry, there are 172 schools serving a school going population of 61,605 pupils in Msinga. This would indicate that 14,000 children between the ages 5 to 19 years are not attending school. The majority of schools are located within the rural villages and settlements and most were initiated by communities that later obtained a Government Grant for upgrading. The schools are in varying physical states with most being in need of refurbishment and upgrading.

TABLE 7: Educational Facilities

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	PRIMARY	LOWER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	SECONDARY
SCHOOLS	172	101	12	7	52
CLASSROOMS	1045	842	24	71	443
REGISTERED PUPILS	61,605	39 222	1,367	3,356	17,720

Department of Education)

The figures released by Statistics SA display a ratio of 40 learners per educator at schools in Msinga with a 58 learner per classroom ratio. From the demographic data mentioned above, the population between the age of 5 and 19 is estimated at approximately 73 000, which illustrates an even larger backlog in either schools or additional class rooms. Based on the information available, it is apparent that a severe under provision in educational facilities occurs within this municipal area. Using the data available from Stats SA it is apparent that an additional 241 classrooms would be needed to accommodate the 14,000 children not attending school.

A *Further Education and Training* (FET) Centre has been established at the Msinga High School. The Msinga municipality in 2004 erected 38 classrooms at 19 schools in an effort to provide relief to schools where teaching was taking place in the open air or in unacceptable classrooms. A total amount or R1,900, 000.00 was spent on this project. During the financial year 2005/06 a further 22 classrooms were provided at schools by the Msinga municipality where the need was identified as being the most urgent.

Approximately 107 schools in the Msinga area have no electricity, 40 have no water and 30 have structural defects (Department of Education).

2.5.6 HEALTH

The Church of Scotland Hospital, situated at Tugela Ferry, is the only hospital within the Municipal area and is centrally located and relatively accessible to the majority of the population. Other hospitals within the reach of the general population are located in Dundee, Nquthu and Greytown. Due to a reasonable range of health services in the area, the development of an integrated primary health care programme should be considered, which should focus on utilizing existing facilities to their maximum.

A Community health care centre is planned for Pomeroy and the Department of Health is in the process of raising the funds necessary for the establishment of such a centre. This will help the people living in the Pomeroy area enormously. The department of Health has recently completed a Gateway Clinic at the Church of Scotland Hospital in Tugela Ferry which provides service to people who need medical attention. This helps in alleviating the workload of the hospital staff enabling them to give more attention to hospitalised patients.

Fifteen satellite clinics serve the rural areas and in addition, two mobile clinics serve 31 points of varying sizes, on a regular basis.

2.5.7 WELFARE

The offices of the Department of Welfare and Population are situated in Tugela Ferry and the bulk of their work is related to foster care and child support, disability and pensioner grants, poor relief, social development, crèches etc.

There are approximately 43 pension payout points distributed throughout the municipal area. In almost every case, the payouts take place in open area, with no/ very limited infrastructure available at these points and it is suggested that the Department of Welfare address this matter. In most cases the road adjacent to the pay point on the day of pension payments becomes congested and this in turn creates an unsafe situation for both pedestrians and motorists.

It is imperative that these services be maintained and expanded to areas which are not yet served, as the population is most likely dependent on welfare grants as a source, if not the only source, of income.

(i) HIV/ AIDS

According to the latest (2007) Department of Health's Annual Anti-natal Clinic testing results, the uMzinyathi DM has a 31.7% HIV/ Aids infection rate. A disturbing trend for the municipality, however, is that these figures are up on the 2006 study figures. There are, however, positives in this matter in that the uMzinyathi DM has the lowest infection rate of any of the DM's in the province. This aside, it is anticipated that this pandemic will have a profound impact on the need for health, social and welfare services over the next 20 years. Population growth is expected to decline over this period and this trend needs to be considered in the planning and delivery of new services.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic alluded to above is expected to result in many more orphans within the time horizon of this IDP. The Msinga municipality has delegated a staff member to assume any functions related to HIV/Aids and to this end the municipality is in close contact with the Departments of Health and Welfare in community education and awareness. The HIV/Aids function is not a core function of local government but rests within the domain of the Department of Health. The municipality will however assist and support the department of Health in any way

possible. To this end the municipality has in association with other governments departments situated in Tugela Ferry have established an HIV/AIDs Council t tackle the issues related to the pandemic.

(ii) THE AGED

The aged members of the community (over 65 years of age) constitute about 6% of the population, (9 000 people) scattered over the entire municipal area.

(iii) THE DISABLED

Many disabled people suffer as a result of both joblessness and prejudices against the disabled.

2.6 THE ECONOMY

2.6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Msinga municipality has not as yet prepared a LED plan and is in the process of accessing funding in order to prepare this. Agriculture is the competitive advantage of the municipality, and in order to develop this further, the municipality prepared an *Agricultural Potential Strategy* in 2007. A further strategy dealing with the LED potential of *Rock Crushing* was prepared in 2008.

The outcomes of the aforementioned plans have been incorporated into this section of the IDP document, together with the latest economic data forthcoming from STATSA's Community Survey (2007). The section of the IDP has also been drafted in accordance with the Credible IDP Assessment Framework format for LED.

2.6.2 BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

(i) INCOME LEVELS

According to the STATSSA (2007) data, approximately 71% of the economically active population have no form of income, while a further 24% of households earn less than R1 600.00 per month. This means that a staggering 95% of the population earn below the minimum income levels.

TABLE 8: Income Category

INCOME CATEGORY	%
No income	70.9%
R 1 – R 400	5.5%
R 401 - R 800	4.7%
R 801 - R 1 600	13.4%
R 1 601 - R 3 200	1.2%
R 3201 - R 6 400	1.4%
R 6 401 - R 12 800	1.1%
R 12 801 - R 25 600	0.0%
R 25 601 - R 51 200	0.0%
R 51 201 - R 102 400	0.0%
R 102 401 - R 204 800	0.0%

R 204 801 or more	0.0%
Response not given	0.6%
Institutions	1.2%
TOTAL	**100**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(ii) UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS

The STATSSA (2007) information indicates that of all economically active people, a mere 8.2% are employed.

TABLE 9: Employment Category

EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY	%
Employed	8.2%
Unemployed	10.2%
Not economically active	28.9%
Not applicable/Institutions	52.6%
TOTAL	**100**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(iii) LABOUR FORCE

The STATSSA (2007) data indicates that *community, social and personal services* provide employment for 2.8% of the population which is in keeping with the number of government services clustered in the municipality, while 83% of respondents indicated that the categories were not applicable which may correlate with the high levels of unemployment and the existence of the informal sector in the municipality.

TABLE 10: Labour Force

CATEGORY	%
Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing	0.1%
Mining and quarrying	0.0%
Manufacturing	0.7%
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.1%
Construction	0.8%
Wholesale and retail trade	0.8%
Transport; storage and communication	0.5%
Financial; insurance; real estate and business services	0.4%
Community; social and personal services	2.8%
Other and not adequately defined	0.6%
Unspecified	9.9%
Not applicable/Institutions	83.3%
TOTAL	100

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(iv) GRANT DEPENDENCY

The Neighbourhood Survey (2007) data indicates that approximately 28% of residents are dependant on *Child Support Grants*, 8% on *Old Age Pensions*, and 4% are dependant on *Disability Grants*.

TABLE 11: Dependency on Grants

GRANT CATEGORY	%
Old age pension	7.7%
Disability grant	3.9%
Child support grant	29.7%
Care dependency grant	1.0%
Foster care grant	0.0%
Grant in aid	0.2%
Social relief	0.0%
Multiple social grants	0.2%
Not applicable	56.3%
Institutions	1.0%
TOTAL	**100**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(v) DEPENDENCY RATIOS

The uMzinyathi SDF Review (2009) indicates that the number of dependents per person employed in 1996 was 37.2, which decreased to 33.4 in 2001.

(vi) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development in the community. It is based on the measure of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is seen as a measure of people's ability to live long and healthy lives, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community, and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The best HDI figure is 1 which is very rarely obtained.

According to the 1996 Census data, the HDI figure stood at 0.33, which improved to 0.37 in 2001. This improvement is positive, but these figures are the lowest of the four municipalities in the uMzinyathi DM.

(vii) GROSS GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCT (GGP) CONTRIBUTION/ MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

The Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of a particular area amounts to the total income or payment received by the production factors (ie. land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship) for their participation in the production within that area.

As can be seen from the table below, the GGP of Msinga is dominated by the *Community Services* sector which accounts for approximately 65% of the GGP, followed by *Trade* at 14%.

TABLE 12: GGP for the Msinga Municipality

SECTOR	TOTAL	%
Agriculture	3055.8	3.7

Mining	953.0	1.2
Manufacturing	1483.5	1.8
Electricity and Water	0.0	0
Construction	6919.9	8.4
Trade	11572.2	14.0
Transport	4107.6	5.0
Finance	1140.6	1.4
Community Services	53326.4	64.6
TOTAL	**82558.8**	**100**

(Source: Dri Wefa, 2001)

(viii) THE AREAS COMPETATIVE AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

As indicated above, although the GGP is dominated by the Community Services sector followed by Trade, the Agricultural sector offers good potential for future development as well as job creation due to its relatively labour intensive nature. This next section explores the agricultural potential of the municipality.

Agriculture is one of the most important economic sectors in Msinga although it is still largely practiced for subsistence. Added to this, is the limited capacity of the land for productive agricultural development due to poor soil quality, adverse climactic conditions, and poor agricultural practices, such as overgrazing as well as the topography of the area.

In general terms, the intensification of farming can occur in the extensive areas provided there is sufficient water and suitable soils available. In general the areas under extensive farming have erratic rainfall and land degradation is very prevalent, making sustainable farming/agriculture very difficult without good management. Despite the large irrigation potential linked to the Tugela and Mooi Rivers, the area is subjected to water shortages during dry seasons, high soil erosion and low land carrying capacity.

At present, 1967 hectares of land is cultivated, of which 767 hectares are under irrigation. A significant amount of land, 6 800 hectares, has potential for dry cropping. A refrigerated vegetable pack house was established in Tugela Ferry during 2001. Unfortunately this pack house has not reached its full potential and efforts should be made by the Department of Agriculture to maximize the potential of this project.

Numerous community garden clubs/groups cultivate vegetables on 89 hectares of land, and these are predominantly located along the available water sources. This indicates the willingness of the community to be involved in crop production if the necessary support is provided. Finding sustainable markets for the sale of local produce and products remains challenging and problematic.

Stock farming of cattle and goats is largely a cultural practice, and not primarily as an economic activity. An estimated 46,000 head of cattle and 45, 000 goats are kept by residents of the municipality. Only in times of dire economic pressures do families resort to the selling of stock. The Department of Agriculture has provided 64 dip tanks throughout the area.

There is significant potential to increase crop production through improved farm management and agricultural support systems. However, due to the already vulnerable environment, the current and future stock farming practices should be managed carefully in order not to cause any further degradation of the environment.

The municipality has secured funding to develop an agricultural development plan, as well as a plan to combat further soil erosion. The main focus of this plan is to identify the impact of the erosion on the environment, as well as to improve existing farming initiatives and to provide guidance on the expansion of the activities to other potential areas.

The Department of Agriculture has suggested various alternative crops that would be suitable to grow in the Tugela Ferry area. It is felt that the Department of Agriculture should embark on a programme where the community is enlightened as to the benefits of these crops and farming methods to be adopted so as to obtain maximum benefit

2.6.3 LED INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS

(i) LED UNIT

There is a need to further strengthen the LED services that the municipality offers. Funds and resources are, however, limited in this regards.

(ii) LED FORUMS

The municipality will continue to participate in District-level LED forums and structures so as to ensure that the needs of the municipality are prioritised at a district level.

(iii) COMMUNITY REPORTING FORUMS

The Msinga IDP RF will still be utilised as the primary reporting structure for progress on LED projects.

The Ward Committee structures will also be utilised to communicate LED project and programme progress to community members.

2.6.4 LED LINKAGES

(i) DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT LINKAGES

The municipality has participated in the District Growth and Development Summit (DGDS) and the outcomes of the summit are captured in the Annexures of this report. Key projects from the Msinga IDP have been incorporated in the DGDS outcomes.

The uMzinyathi DM's LED strategy identifies the following interventions in the Msinga municipality, namely:

- Agricultural perishable goods to local hospitals and general markets in nearby municipalities;
- Chakalaka and other vegetable agro-processing opportunities.

(ii) LINKAGES TO THE NSDP AND PGDS

The Msinga IDP is aligned with the NSDP, the PGDS and the PSEDS. A summary of these initiatives and the degree of alignment is contained in Section C of the IDP which deals with the development strategies.

2.6.5 SUPPORT FOR SMME'S AND THE SECOND ECONOMY

LED strategies are developed in Section C of this report with a focus on creating jobs through SMME initiatives like community gardens and tourism projects.

2.6.6 LED IN THE SPATIAL CONTEXT

The SDF is currently under review and will be finalised during the 2010/11financial year. The final SDF document and map will include a spatial representation of LED projects and programmes.

2.7 PROVISION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE

2.7.1 INTRODUTION

The following data sources were used to compile this section, namely:

- The relevant infrastructural sector plans;
- STATSSA's Community Survey (2007); and
- STATSSA's 1996 and 2001 Census.

2.7.2 WATER

The table below indicates levels of water supply within the municipality for both the 2001 Census and the 2007 Community Survey. As can be seen from these figures, in 2007 just under 50% of households obtained water from rivers and streams which is an improvement from the approximately 60% in 2001. The figures also indicate that approximately 18% of households abstract water from boreholes which is an improvement on the 11% in 2001. Approximately 20% of households now have access to piped water from access points outside the yard which is a vast improvement on the approximately 11% in 2001.

TABLE 13: Water Supply to Households

TYPES OF WATER	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
Piped water inside dwelling	0.9%	0.7%
Piped water inside the yard	3.5%	1.5%
Piped water from access point outside the yard	10.5%	19.5%
Borehole	11.1%	17.5%
Spring	6.2%	7.9%
Rain water tank	4.4%	1.8%
River/ Stream	58.7%	49.2%
Water vendor	1.3%	1.5%
Rainwater tank	1.2%	0.5%
Other	2.2%	-
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

In terms of real backlogs, the uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) indicates the backlog as follows:

TABLE 14: Water Backlogs per Household

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

Served	2 211
Not Served Backlog	30 325
Total	32 536
BACKLOG	**93.2%**

(Source: uMzinyathi DM Backlog Study, 2007)

As can be seen from the figures above, a mere 2 211 households are served at the rate of *25l/cap/day within 200m walking distance*, and the backlog stands at a staggering **93.2% of households**.

2.7.3 SANITATION

The table below indicates levels of sanitation within the municipality for both the 2001 Census and the 2007 Community Survey. As can be seen from these figures, in 2007 just under 50% of households have no access to toilets which is an improvement on the 70% in 2001. The figures also indicate that approximately 22% of households have ventilated pit latrines which is a vast improvement on the 5% in 2001. 16% of households also indicated that they have dry toilet facilities which is an improvement on the 0% back in 2001.

TABLE 15: Sanitation Supply to Households

TYPES OF SANITATION	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
Flush toilet sewer	2.6	0.6
Flush toilet septic tank	0.8	0.5
Dry toilet facility	0	16.3
Chemical toilet	3.0	0.9
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	5.1	21.7
Pit latrine without ventilation	17.6	10.8
Bucket latrine	0.6	0.2
None	70.3	48.9
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

In terms of real backlogs, the uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) indicates the backlog as follows:

TABLE 16: Water Backlogs per Household

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Served	3 987
Not Served Backlog	28 549
Total	32 536
BACKLOG	**87.7%**

(Source: uMzinyathi DM Backlog Study, 2007)

These figures indicate that 3 987 households have a minimum of a VIP toilet per household, and that the backlog stands at **87.7% of households**.

2.7.4 ELECTRICITY

Electricity is provided in the urban centers of Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift together with the area of Mandleni while other areas are dependent on other forms of energy (i.e. wood,

paraffin and gas). The sole supplier of electricity in the municipal area is Eskom and Eskom has indicated that the present grid is overloaded and therefore cannot accommodate any further connections. In an effort to alleviate this situation Eskom has undertaken to upgrade two sub-stations , the recently upgraded Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy which is still being upgraded.

TABLE 17: Energy for Lighting

SOURCES OF ENERGY	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
Electricity	8,3	12,8
Gas	0,2	-
Paraffin	2,5	-
Candles	87,9	79,5
Solar	0,5	6,9
Other	0,7	0,8
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

As can be seen from these figures, approximately 13% of households made use of electricity for lighting in 2007 which is an improvement on the 8% in 2001. The number of households making use of candles for lighting has decreased from approximately 88% to 80% which is still high and which is probably indicative of the high levels of unemployment.

In terms of energy for heating, approximately 89% of households made use of wood for heating in 2007 which has increased from the 85% in 2001. A mere 7% of households in 2007 made use of electricity for heating.

TABLE 18: Energy for Heating

SOURCES OF ENERGY	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
Electricity	3.7	6,6
Gas	1,3	1,0
Paraffin	6,7	3,0
Wood	85,4	88,7
Coal	1,3	0,2
Solar	0,1	-
Animal dung	0,5	-
Other	0,9	0,5
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

The table below indicates that in 2007, approximately 84% of households made use of wood for cooking which is almost unchanged from the 2001 figures.

TABLE 19: Energy for Cooking

SOURCES OF ENERGY	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
Electricity	4,8	8,1
Gas	3,3	3,8
Paraffin	5,3	3,8
Wood	83,5	83,9

Coal	1,4	0,4
Solar	0,3	-
Animal dung	0,8	-
Other	0,5	-
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

In terms of real backlogs, the uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) indicates the backlog as follows:

TABLE 20: Electricity Backlogs per Household

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Served	2 810
Not Served Backlog	29 726
Total	32 536
BACKLOG	**91.4%**

(Source: uMzinyathi DM Backlog Study, 2007)

These figures indicate that 2 810 households have a minimum of a household connection to ESKOM/ municipal grid/ solar panels with 10 Ampere- 50 kWh per month free to all households, and that the backlog stands at **91.4% of households**.

2.7.5 REFUSE REMOVAL

As can be seen from the table below, the majority of households (61%) in 2007 have no refuse disposal which has increased from the approximate 52% in 2001. 37% of households in 2007 made use of their own refuse dump, which decreased from the approximately 47% in 2001. Less than a percentage of households in 2007 received some form of municipal refuse removal.

TABLE 21: Type of Refuse Removal

TYPE OF REFUSE REMOVAL	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
Removed by local authority at least once a week	1.4	0.7
Removed by local authority less often	1.0	0.2
Communal Refuse Dump	1.2	0.7
Own Refuse Dump	44.6	37.0
No Rubbish Disposal	51.7	60.6
Other	0	0.8
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

In terms of real backlogs, the uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) indicates the backlog as follows:

TABLE 22: Refuse Removal Backlogs per Household

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Served	839
Not Served Backlog	31 697

Total	32 536
BACKLOG	**97.4%**

(Source: uMzinyathi DM Backlog Study, 2007)

These figures indicate that 839 households have reasonable access to a communal skip from which refuse is removed weekly, and that the backlog stands at **97.4% of households**.

2.7.6 ROADS

The R33 provincial road which runs from north to south from Dundee to Greytown is the only tarred road in the entire municipality. This road is very poorly maintained in sections with bad potholes existing. Some 800 kms of gravel roads have been built in the area with many of these being in a poor condition and needing maintenance.

The Department of Transport has planned for the maintenance of roads in the area but it would appear as if the R33 once again has not been considered for major work. The municipality is in the process of upgrading local access roads which were identified as a priority issue in previous IDP's and will continue to do so as the need arises and funding is available.

In terms of defining a roads backlog, this refers to all weather access to within 500m of each dwelling (gravel road width of 4.5 to 6m). The uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) determined road backlogs based on hut count data in the Traditional Authority areas which indicates that **58% of households** have inadequate access to roads.

It is also assumed that backlogs in stormwater drainage correlate with the high levels roads of backlogs.

2.8 HOUSING CHAPTER

2.8.1 INTRODUCTION

Msinga municipality developed a comprehensive housing plan and adopted it in December 2007. This housing chapter is a brief description of what is contained in the housing plan. The housing chapter focuses on specific key areas for the purpose of the IDP. The municipality has the Director Development Planning heading the department who at the moment plays the facilitation role because there is no dedicated official assigned to housing functions. The department for human settlements has mentioned that it will employ a housing manager to be stationed at the municipality but have not advertised as yet. That has meant that the director has to act in the meantime. In the past few months he has engaged intensely with the implementing agents and the department of human settlements regarding the slow pace at which housing projects were progressing.

2.8.2 HOUSING DEMAND LIST

The 2007 Housing plan indicates that the Municipality does not have a housing waiting list in place and has therefore determined its housing demand/backlog based on Census 2001 statistics. More specifically, the information relating to individuals residing in traditional dwellings, house/flat/room in backyard, informal dwelling/shack in backyard and informal dwelling/shack not in backyard was used to estimate the demand for housing.

It is estimated that there are 26 305 traditional dwellings, 282 house/flat/room in backyard and 368 in other. With regard to the demand for medium to upper income housing, no calculations have been done for the purposes of this plan. Supply and demand for such housing is determined by the market and it would appear that sufficient opportunities exist for residential infill and expansion in the urban areas in regard to this segment of the market in the five year period covered by this plan. Based on the above, the total demand for low cost housing units within the Msinga Municipality is estimated to be 21 694 housing units. It was agreed between the municipality and the Department of Housing that 80% of the number of traditional dwellings be used as the backlog figure (i.e. 21 044).

Sites at which housing delivery can take place and which have been identified include the following:

- Erf 1000 Pomeroy
- Mthembu
- Emvundlweni
- Ezimbomvini
- Ethembeni
- Ngome
- Kwadolo
- Mbono
- Nxamalala

2.8.3 IDENTIFICATION OF LAND FOR HOUSING

According to Msinga SDF adopted in 2005 Tugela Ferry is the primary node b(commercial hub of the municipality).Keates Drift and Pomeroy are secondary nodes. Mashunka, Mkhuphula, Dolo, Cwaka, Mazabeko,Rokes drift and Msinga Top are classified as tertiary nodes. As the foci of the development is in the rural

component of the municipal area, it is at these nodes that land should be identified for possible future housing purposes. The SDF has recognized the importance for human settlements around Tugela Ferry to be clearly defined and developed with further densification so as to create the necessary thresholds for the development of services and reduction in per capita-expenditure on service delivery.

TABLE 23: Types of Dwelling

TYPES OF DWELLINGS	CENSUS 2001	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007
House or brick structure on separate stand	4,152	5,379
Traditional dwelling	23,506	26,305
Flat in block of flats	1,114	
Town/cluster or semi detached house	113	
House/flat/room in backyard	282	416
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	107	368
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	261	
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on shared property	134	403
Caravan/tent private ship or boat	38	37
TOTAL	**32,506**	**32,908**

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

As can be seen from the above table, the vast majority of the community live in traditional dwellings which are often poorly constructed and are affected by wind and rain.

The need for housing has been prioritized by the community and in an effort to ensure that the community is housed in adequate shelters, the Msinga municipality has engaged with the Department of Human Settlements to accelerate the previously identified projects in the municipal area. The Msinga municipality is in the process of initiating three housing projects with funding from the Department of Housing as follows:

- The Pomeroy Low Cost housing project;
- Bathembu rural housing project and
- KwaLatha rural housing project.
- Ward 10 housing
- kwaDolo housing
- Ezibomvini housing
- Mvundlweni housing

(i) POMEROY LOW COST HOUSING

This project has been approved by the Department of Housing and initial funding has been released. A Project Implementing Agent has been appointed. The project will be in three phases of 500 units each and is situated in the south western portion of the town of Pomeroy

(ii) MTHEMBU RURAL HOUSING

The Mthembu Rural Housing project has been allocated funding by the Department of Housing and a Project Implementing Agent has been appointed. As in the Pomeroy Low Cost housing project, this will be completed in three phases with 500 units in each of the phases.

(iii) KWA LATHA RURAL HOUSING

The Kwa Latha Rural Housing project is situated to the southeast of Keates Drift and will provide some 800 homes. A Project Implementing Agent has been appointed and the project has been approved by the Department of Housing.

(iv) EMERGENCY HOUSING-ward 10

The erstwhile MEC for the Local Government Housing and Traditional Affairs, MEC Mike Mabuyakhulu on his ministerial visit to ward 10 area identified an urgent need of housing solution and declared a special housing project consisting of 1000 housing units. These are anticipated to be implemented shortly.

(v) MVUNDLENI HOUSING
About 550 houses are planned to benefit 550 households.

(vi) KWADOLO HOUSING
500 houses are planned to benefit the community of ward 7

(vii) EZIBOMVINI HOUSING
500 houses are planned as well

(viii) FURTHER HOUSING PROJECTS

In addition to the above projects the Msinga municipality has approached the Department of Housing with a view to initiating further projects at Emvundlweni, Ezimbomvini and KwaDolo. The Department of Housing has indicated that it would look favourably on such projects.

2.8.4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Municipality does not have a dedicated housing department. The housing functions fall under the development planning department and the responsible official in this regard is the Director: Development Planning. The municipality has a Portfolio Committee which deals with housing issues and has also established a housing forum which consist of officials from the department of Human Settlements-Northen Regional office**.** The municipality is not satisfied of the existing institutional arrangements and has stated the need for additional in-house capacity and resources to effectively administer the housing function. The municipality engaged the department of Human Settlements in this regard and the department has promised to provide the municipality with a housing officer however this has not materialized yet.

2.8.5 CONCLUSION

Housing has been prioritized in the Msinga IDP.The municipality has an effective housing forum and on top of the projects currently being undertaken the municipality has identified additional projects to deal with the backlog rural areas.

2.9 ENVIRONMENTAL

2.9.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Less than a tenth (8.3%) of the land in Msinga is utilized for agricultural purposes, 0.04% for residential, 0.05% of land is waterbodies or rivers while 91.6% of land is "other", meaning conservation areas, environmentally sensitive areas and areas that are hard to develop. There are no smallholdings, mines and quarries, industrial and commercial areas in Msinga.

Msinga is one of the hottest and driest parts of KwaZulu-Natal and this is particularly true of Tugela Ferry, which has a mean annual temperature of 19 degrees Celsius and annual precipitation ranging between 400-800mm. Its varied climate is influenced by its topography, which has four distinct bio-climatic regions, lending itself to different environmental opportunities.

Three areas worthy of conservation have been identified by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and these are 1 739 ha of threatened species habitats, 6480ha of mountain grassland and 518ha of forest and protea savanna.

Currently, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife is in the process of identifying areas for a Community Game Reserve, 'muti' garden, and five sites of Conservation Significance. In addition to these, it intends responding to callouts regarding problems with wildlife and to identify herbalists to participate in the 'muti' training programme.

2.9.1 NATURAL ELEMENTS

Four major rivers impact on the spatial definition of Msinga namely the Thukela, Buffalo, Mooi and Sundays Rivers. The Thukela River divides the area into two distinct parts, that is, north and south, making it difficult to integrate the two areas. The Buffalo River forms the eastern boundary between Msinga and Nquthu, Nkandla and Umvoti. The Sundays River to the west creates a hub of its own for the northern portion of the area. The Mooi River forms part of the Southern boundary.

2.9.2 AGRICULTURE AND ITS IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

High agricultural potential land in Msinga municipal area is limited and should be used sustainably to prevent deteriorating. Land degradation occurs as a result of poor land use practices relating to cropping and veldt management (grazing and burning practices in particular). A range of legislation exists to protect agricultural resources (i.e soil, vegetation and water), however, the land users are not always aware of the causes of land degradation and do not know how to address land degradation. Sustainable land use may be achieved by putting into effect strategies aimed at increasing awareness pertaining to environmental issues.

2.10 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

2.10.1 POLITICAL STRUCTURE

There are 34 Councillors which include the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the Speaker. There are 8 members of the Executive Committee and 26 ordinary Councillors.

2.10.2 ADMINISTRATIVE COMPONENT AND ORGANOGRAM

The administrative component of Msinga municipality is as follows:

Municipal Manager
Director Corporate services
Financial services
Technical services
Development Planning

The total number of employees is 52. A copy of the approved Organogram is attached at appendix K14

2.10.3 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Municipal Systems Act clarifies several issues relating to municipal powers, functions and duties. A municipality has all the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of the Constitution. It also has the right to do anything reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

National and provincial government assigns additional functions and powers to local government, which are best, exercised at a local level and this helps to ensure that the three spheres of government work in a co-ordinated way.

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act as well as the Constitution (1996), specific powers and functions are assigned to District and Local municipalities respectively. The Msinga municipality is performing the powers assigned to it in terms of that legislation as deemed necessary at this stage and these are highlighted in the table below.

TABLE 24: Msinga Municipal Powers and Functions

FUNCTION	LEVEL OF AUTHORITY	PERFORMING/NOT PERFORMING
Water and Sanitation	uMzinyathi District	Yes, through Thukela Water Partnership
Roads and Storm water	Msinga	Yes – in towns. Upgrading of local access roads
Air Pollution	Msinga	No
Building Regulations	Msinga	In Pomeroy only
Child Care Facilities	Msinga	Yes
Fire Fighting	Msinga	Shared with district
Local Tourism	Msinga	Yes
Municipal Planning	Msinga	Yes
Public Transport	Msinga	No
Trading regulations	Msinga	No

Billboards	Msinga	Yes
Cemeteries, Crematoria and Funeral Parlours	Msinga	Partially – no crematoria. Private funeral parlours
Cleansing	Msinga	Yes
Control of Nuisances	Msinga	No
Control of Undertakings that sell Liquor to the public	Msinga	No
Facilities for the accommodation, Care and burial of Animals	Msinga	No
Fencing and Fences	Msinga	No
Licensing of Dogs	Msinga	No
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Msinga	No
Local amenities	Msinga	Yes
Local sports facilities	Msinga	Presently performed by district
Local markets	Msinga	No
Municipal abattoirs	Msinga	No
Municipal Parks and Recreation	Msinga	No
Municipal roads	Msinga	Yes
Noise pollution	Msinga	No
Pounds	Msinga	No
Public places	Msinga	Yes
Refuse removal, Landfill sites and solid waste disposal	Msinga	Yes
Street trading	Msinga	No
Street lighting	Msinga	No
Traffic and parking	Msinga	No

2.10.4 TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The training and development of staff and councillors is ongoing. A *Work Place Skills Development Plan* has been compiled and was approved by the LGSETA.
Up to this time the Mayor, three senior managers and the Municipal Manager have successfully completed the *Executive Leadership Development Programme* offered by SALGA. Training needs of staff are identified and where funding is available, staff attend training courses as well as seminars and workshops.

A key aspect of the Institutional component is the continuous development of the capacity of the municipality and its officials. In particular, the capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the development programmes as set out in the IDP.

2.10.5 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

An Employment Equity Policy has been adopted by the municipality.

2.10.6 MUNICIPAL HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGIES

The status of the municipal policies are stated below.

TABLE 25: Municipal Policies

POLICY	STATUS

Recruitment selection appointment promotion and transfer of personnel	operational
Employment equity	operational
Subsistence and travel	operational
Payment of overtime	operational
Grievances	operational
Working hours	operational
Transport allowances	operational
Homeowners allowance	operational
Sexual harassment	operational
HIV/Aids	operational
Leave	operational
Discipline	operational
Salaries	operational
Termination	operational
Occupational health and Safety	operational
Maternity	operational
Communication Strategy	operational

2.10.7 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL POLICIES

The Msinga Municipality has adopted the following financial policies:

- Budget Policy
- Expenditure Policy
- Collection and control of revenue Policy
- Procurement/Supply Chain Management Policy
- Payment Policy
- Assert control Policy
- Insurance Policy
- Investment Policy
- Custody of document Policy
- Salaries administrative policy
- Financial reporting Policy
- Indigent Policy
- Credit control and debt collection Policy

2.10.8 INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

An internal auditor has been appointed in July 2008 and an Audit Committee has been established in a Shared Service with the uMzinyathi DM. The municipality outsourced the services of an internal auditor and has requested the services of the KZN Treasury in ensuring performance is audited in line with section 45 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 as amended.

2.10.9 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

(i) COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

A Communication Strategy is in place and is attached as **Appendix K.13**.
In addition to the attached strategy the Mayor along with the councilors hold an IMbizo in every ward where developmental matters are negotiated at large.
The Izimbizos assist in making the information regarding the municipality and development easily available especially since the majority of adult are illiterate.

The mayors' visit to the wards is evidence that the municipality subscribes to the mechanisms stipulated in the MSA chapter 4. In the imbizo the mayor educate the community on the developmental mandate the municipality has, the budget of the financial year, the planned projects and he explainsthe reason behind any deviation on the implementation or delivery of projects. Below is the schedule for the 2010/11 financial year:

TABLE 26: MAYORAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION MSINGA MUNICIPALITY 2009/2010

DATE	WARD	VENUE	ACTIVITY/FUNCTION TO BE RENDERED
1. 2010/02/04	1	Nzimane School	IDP and hand over of Mbubeni Access Road
2. 2010/02/11	2	Kukhanyakwezwe School	IDP and War on poverty
3. 2010/02/18	3	Dlenyane School	IDP, Sod turning Fasile Road and Indigent support
4.2010/02/25	7	Enqoleni School	IDP, Turning sod of ward 7electricity and Indigent support
5. 2010/03/04	8	Mkhuphula School	IDP, Hand over Kubuyakwezwe Access Road and Indigent support
6. 2010/03/12	9	Tribal Court	IDP and Indigent support
7. 2010/03/18	10	Fundokuhle School	IDP and Indigent Support
8. 2010/03/25	12	Cosh School	IDP, Hand over Makhungubhede Access Road and Indigent support
9. 2010/04/01	13	Zamokuhle School	IDP, Hand over Engilandi Access Road and Indigent support
10.2010/04/08	14	Ngongolo School	IDP and War on poverty
11.2010/04/15	15	Vulamehlo School	IDP, Hand over of electricity and Indigent support
12.2010/04/22	16	Dumakude School	IDP and War on poverty
13.2010/04/29	17	Nyonyana School0	IDP and Indigent Support
14.2010/05/06	05	Mafemfundo School	IDP and Indigent Support
15.2010/05/13	04	Shiyane School	IDP and Indigent Support
16.2010/05/20	06	Overton School	IDP and Indigent Support
17.2010/05/27	11	Themane School	IDP and Indigent Support

(ii) THE IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

The IDP RF remains the primary public participation structure for the municipality. The IDP RF is utilised to report back on project progress to the community. The municipality utilises the IDP Forum, to request expert knowledge from sector departments towards efficient basic service delivery.

(iii) WARD COMMITTEES

The municipality makes use of its ward committee structures to disseminate information and report back to the community as well as identify ward-specific needs. The Section below highlights the priorities per ward that were identified through this process.

2.11 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

An attempt has been made to ensure vertical alignment of the IDP with the Kwa zulu Natal priorites is achieved. The KZN provincial priorities where possible have been aligned to the municipal strategic framework .The priorities are:

- Rural development and agrarian reform
- Creating decent work and economic growth
- Fighting crime and corruption
- Development of human capability and education
- Creating healthier and sustainable communities and
- Nation building and good governance

2.11.1 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (NSDP)

Inequalities exist in the national economy and there is a legacy of inequitable spatial development. This has had a negative impact on public sector investment which is highlighted in the NSDP. The Vision of the NSDP is as follows:

South Africa will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives:

- *By focussing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable;*
- *Supporting restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness;*
- *Fostering development on the basis of local potential; and*
- *Ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.*

The basic principles of the NSDP underpinning the Vision are:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key among which would be poverty alleviation.
- Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (such as water, electricity as well as health and educational facilities), should therefore be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to attract Private-sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities.
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low development potential, government spending, beyond basic services, should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence. This will enable people to become more mobile and migrate, if they choose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities.
- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres.

The NSDP Principles are summarised in the table below and where possible, these have been aligned to the municipality's strategic framework and the spatial development framework, particularly through the identification of the elements of the settlement hierarchy.

TABLE 27: NSDP Principles

NUMBER	NSDP PRINCIPLE
1	Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key.
2	Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside.
3	Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private-sector investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities, and to create long-term employment opportunities.
4	Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, government should, beyond the provision of basic services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programmes. It should also reduce migration costs by providing labour-market intelligence to give people better information, opportunities and capabilities, to enable them to gravitate – if they choose to – to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities.
5	In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy.

2.11.2 THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

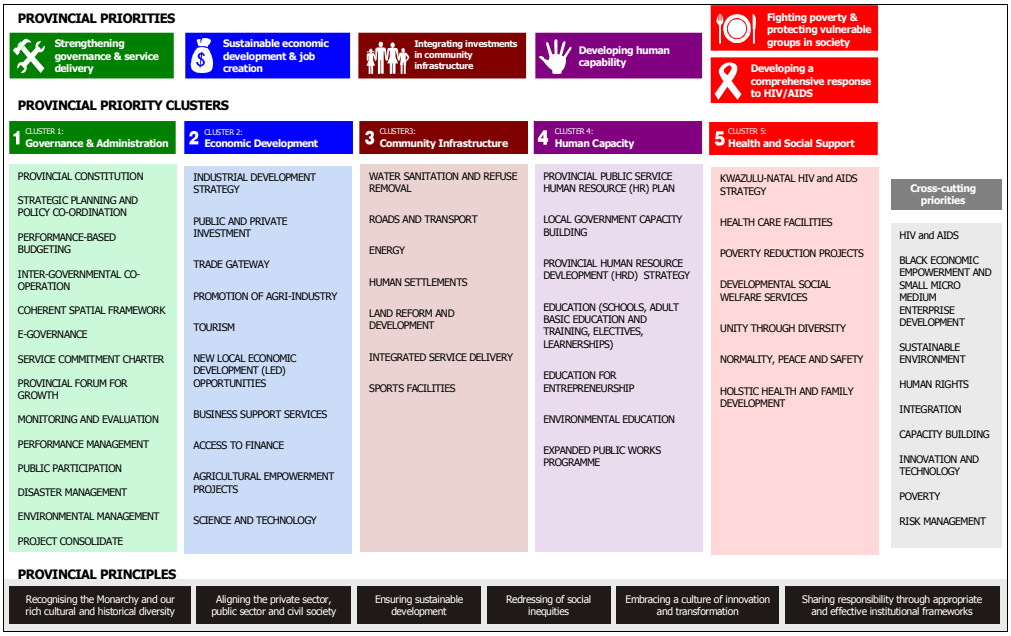
The PGDS offers a tool through which national government can direct and articulate its strategy and similarly, for local government to reflect the necessary human, financial and fiscal support it needs to achieve these outcomes. It also facilitates proper coordination between the different spheres of government and aims to prevent provincial departments from acting without the inputs from local government. It enables intergovernmental alignment and guides activities of various role players and agencies (ie. Provincial Sector Departments, Parastatals, Districts and Local Municipalities).

Like the IDP process, the PGDS develops a Vision, Mission and Strategies. Of key importance to the Municipal IDP's, however, are the Provincial Priorities. The Provincial Priorities drive the PGDS programmes, and are derived from the key developmental challenges related to economic and social needs of the province. The provincial priorities are as follows:

- Strengthening governance and service delivery;
- Sustainable economic development and job creation;
- Integrating investment in community infrastructure;
- Developing human capability;
- Developing a comprehensive response to HIV/ Aids; and
- Fighting poverty and protecting vulnerable groups in society.

The Provincial Priorities and Priority Clusters are summarised below:

FIGURE 2: Summary of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy



2.11.3 THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

i) INTRODUCTION

The PSEDS flows from the PGDS and is intended as a guide to service and to achieve the goals as set out in ASGI-SA which is to halve unemployment and poverty by 2014. Principles of development and growth underpinning the PSEDS are summarised as follows:

- Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens including health, education, housing, transport, etc.
- All areas of the province require development;
- Certain areas of the province will drive economic growth; and
- The PSEDS attempts to indicate where different types of investment should be directed in order to achieve development and/ or economic growth.

The PSEDS therefore sets out to:

- Focus where government directs its investment and development initiatives;
- Capitalize on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making; and
- Bring about strategic co-ordination, interaction and alignment.

ii) CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Four key sectors have been identified as drivers for economic growth in the province, namely:

- The agricultural sector (including agri-processing) and land reform;
- The industrial sector;
- The tourism sector; and

- The service sector.

It is also noted that:

- The logistics and transport sector (inclusive of rail) in the service sector are important sub-sectors underpinning the growth in all four sectors;
- Substantial and affordable water and energy provision is crucial to the economic growth and development of the province; and
- The classification of potential is shown in a series of maps.

Cultural Tourism is identified as an area of potential for the Msinga Municipality as are portions of the municipality for agricultural development and agri-processing.

iii) CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS OF POVERTY AND NEED

The PSEDS identifies poverty levels and densities based on the 2001 Census information. *Poverty density* is a measure of the numbers of people within an area below the poverty level. In terms of their classifications, the highest levels of poverty are largely found in the former KwaZulu homeland areas and in particular in the Msinga municipality.

iv) CLASSIFICATION OF NODES AND ACTIVITY CORRIDORS

In terms of the classification of nodes provincially, the nearest node to the municipality is the urban centre of Dundee and Glencoe which form a tertiary level node.

In terms of the classification of activity corridors, the R33 is identified as a secondary corridor (SC12) which runs between the following three centres, namely Greytown-Msinga- Madadeni. The PSEDS identifies that this corridor has potentials in the following areas:

- **Production of labour intensive, mass produced goods** which are more dependant on labour costs, and affordable transport linkages (ie. Agriculture and mining);
- **Retail and private sector services** which are large employers of skilled and semi-skilled workers in advanced economies;
- **Tourism** which is dependant on tourism attractions; and
- **Public service and administration.**

2.12 SUMMARY OF THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.12.1 SWOT ANALYSES

Based on the above assessment, the following *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats* were identified and have been confirmed with the IDP RF members through the IDP process.

STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
• Strong political leadership • Well functioning ward committees • Good relationship with the community • All posts are filled with no vacancies	• No capacity in terms of funding • Limited opportunities to generate income from rates • No GIS equipment • 98% of the population is indigent

Including 17 volunteers	• Insufficient land with access irrigation schemes
OPPORTUNITIES • 22% high potential agricultural land for ploughing • Use LUMS to generate rates • High agricultural land • Two main rivers(Tugela and Mpofana)on arable land • Rich cultural heritage(including crafts) • Stone crushing	**THREATS** • Lack of further educational institutions • Natural disasters • High prevalence of HIV/Aids • Violence/civil war • Unskilled labour • Alien plants • Illiteracy • lack of infrastructure

2.12.2 PRIORITY NEEDS PER WARD

A list of priority needs per ward have been identified together with priority projects through a series of Ward Committee meetings.

TABLE 28: Ward Priorities

Ward	Priority needs	Basic service delivery & infrastructure	LED	Good governance	
1		Housing Roads Community hall Bridge Water Sanitation			
2		Roads Water Sanitation Electricity Clinic Community garden			
3		Community hall Roads MPCC			

Ward	Priority needs	Basic service delivery & infrastructure	LED	Good governance	
		Sport facilities			
4		Roads Water electricity			
5		Roads Sanitation Water Electricity Clinics Housing Community hall Crèche Cattle dip			
6		Roads Crèche	LED		
7		Roads Water Community hall Electricity Clinics			
8		Roads Sanitation Community halls Sanitation Clinic housing			
9		Community hall Roads Water Community fa-cilities	LED Cattle drinking dam		

Ward	Priority needs	Basic service delivery & infrastructure	LED	Good governance	
10		Community hall Sanitation Water Electricity Roads			
11		Roads Water Sanitation Creche			
12		Electricity Water Roads Sport facilities			
13		Bridge Community facilities Crèche Electricity Multi skill centre	Irrigation canal		
14		Water Electricity Clinic Crèche Dams Roads Primary school			
15		Water Clinic Roads Community hall Electricity Schools Sport facilities Sanitation Housing Crèche Dams	Cell mast		
16		Community hall Roads Electricity Sanitation Water			

Ward	Priority needs	Basic service delivery & infrastructure	LED	Good governance	
		Housing			
17		Water Sanitation Electricity Roads Cattle dips			

2.12.3 PRIORITY ISSUES

Based on the analysis of the *status quo* and priority needs of the community, as well as the SWOT Analysis of the municipality, the following the priority issues requiring attention have been identified.

TABLE 29: Priority Issues

KPA	PRIORITY ISSUE
Infrastructure and services	Satisfaction of basic needs and provision of services especially: • Water • Sanitation • Roads • Housing • HIV/AIDS • Youth
Local Economic Development	Local economic development through: • Community gardens • Agricultural projects • Tourism projects • Stone crushing Poverty alleviation Education and training
Municipal transformation	Improve staff skills Improve municipal performance
Municipal financial viability	Generate income for the municipality Promote sound financial practices
Good governance	Improve communication with the community Participation of all citizens empowerment
Spatial Development	Safe and sustainable environment

SECTION C
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3.0 STRATEGIES

3.1 THE MUNICIPAL VISION

The Vision for Msinga is intended to provide a clear statement of the preferred future. This statement is informed by the historical understanding and knowledge of the area. The main characteristics of Msinga have had a profound influence on the development of the Vision including the following:

- The low *Human Development Index* (HDI);
- The physical and technical underdevelopment of the area; and
- The very high levels of poverty

In addition to the above, the following components have been identified as being key to the development of the communities of Msinga, namely:

- Poverty alleviation and the provision of employment opportunities
- Empowerment
- Economic Development
- The satisfaction of basic needs and the provision of services
- Education and Training
- Sustainable Municipality
- Participation of all citizens
- Safe and sustainable environment
- Youth development
- Safe adequate housing
- HIV/Aids effects

Using these components as the building blocks, along with the characteristics of the Msinga municipal area, the following Vision was developed in 2001 and the present council has confirmed not deviated from this:

VISION

Msinga will be a Municipality with the capacity to ensure local development, through good management and development support.

3.2 MISSION

The *Batho Pele* principles form the basis of the mission of the municipality and are as follows:

TABLE 30: The *Batho Pele* Principles

PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION
1.Consultation	Citizens should be consulted about service levels and quality of services wherever possible
2.Service standards	Citizens must be made aware of what to expect in terms of the level and quality of services
3.Access	Citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled
4.Courstesy	Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration
5. Information	Citizens must receive full and accurate information about their services
6. Openness and transparency	Citizens should be informed about government departments operations budgets and management structures
7. Redress	Citizens are entitled to an apology, explanation and remedial action if the promised standard of services is not developed
8. Value for Money	Public services should be provided economically and efficiently

(Source: Department of Public Services and Administration, 1997)

3.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The National Government has developed a 5 Year Local Government Strategic Agenda and this document identifies 5 Key Performance Areas which municipalities are required to address as follows:

- Basic Service Delivery
- Local Economic Development
- Governance and Public Participation
- Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management

3.4 THE MSINGA STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

TABLE 31: Msinga Strategic Framework

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
A: KEY PERFOMANCE AREA : BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY		
1.ROADS		
To provide a better local access road network	To increase the number of roads built and maintained per year	**Input:** human, finance and time
		Process: number of days taken toward tender from the date of advertisement
		Output: the number and kilometers of new access roads built
		Outcome: percentage increase in the number of access roads built
	To develop a Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan	**Input** : finance
		Process: number of business plans submitted for accessing funding
		Output: an Infrastructure Investment Plan
		Outcome: better managed infrastructure
2.ELECTRICITY		
To accelerate electrification of Msinga	To provide an acceptable standard of electricity	**Input:** Human ,finance and time
		Process: number of site meetings held with the contractor The number of progress reports received
		Output: number of houses provided with access to electricity
		Outcome: increase in the number of households with access to electricity.
3. SOLID WASTE		
To ensure effective management of waste	To collect and dispose solid waste in an environmentally safe and sustainable way.	**Input:** contractors ,finance and time
		Process: supervision of contractors
		Output :number of towns where waste is collected
		Number of days waste is collected
		Outcome: environmentally safe and clean towns
4.HOUSING DELIVERY		

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
To provide safe and sustainable living environment	1.To accelerate development of rural housing. 2.To facilitate capacity building	**Input:** human, financial and time
		Process: to implement the Housing Plan: • In-situ upgrades • Greenfield projects
		Process: to get the housing officer appointed
		Output: number of housing projects initiated
		Output: the number of business plans submitted to source funding.
		Outcome: a dedicated qualified Housing official
		Outcome: an increased number of better houses received by the community.
5.YOUTH EMPOWERMENT		
To empower the youth of Msinga Municipal area	1.To encourage the participation of youth in sports and recreation **2.**administer the bursary scheme to at least two students per ward	**Input:** human, financial and time
		Process: to organize sporting games
		Process: select deserving students
		Process: to ensure better functioning of a sports structure
		Output: planned games for the entire season
		Output: increased number of beneficiaries
		Outcome: an effective sports structure
		Outcome: increase number of youth with tertiary education
		Increased number of youth with skills
6.HIV/AIDS		
To empower the people of Msinga area with life skills	1.To ensure that the newly established HIV AIDS council is functionnal and caters for the needs of Msinga Community.	**Input:** human, financial and time
		Input: human, financial and time
		Process: develop the objectives of the council
		Output: an HIV/Aids educational campaign
		Outcome: an increase in awarenss
		Process: complete updating the indigent register

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
	2.Develop the indigent register	Idententification of all needy households
		Output: the number of coffins/ groceries given to financially deserving
		Outcome: efficient provision of burial assistance

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
B: KEY PREFOMANCE AREA: LED		
1. POVERTY ALLEVIATION		
To reduce poverty through local economic development	To promote tourism activities	**Input**: finance, time , human
		Output: number of tourism activities initiated in the 2010/11 financial year
		Process: number of meetings held to promote tourism
		Outcome: percentage increase in the income received in the sale of arts and crafts
	To implement LED strategies	**Input**: finance, human, time
		Output: number of LED strategies implemented
		Process: number of meetings held to access funding,
		Process: number of business plans made to access funding
	To increase agricultural production through encouraging the community residing in high agricultural areas to farm for commercial purposes	
		Outcome: percentage increase in the number of LED strategies implemented
		Input: finance, time , human
		Process: provide fencing, and ploughing assistance
		Outcome: percentage increase in the production of crops

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
C: KEY PERFOMANCE AREA: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		
1.COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION		
To ensure public participation in local governance	Ensure the effective functioning of Ward Committees and Councillors through training.	**Input:** human, financial and time
		Process: number of trainings attended
		Output: Number of ward committees and Councillors trained
		Outcome: number of Local base Plans received from Ward Committees
2.DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS		
To speed up development	To ensure development applications are assessed efficiently and timeously.	**Input:** human, financial and time
		Process: number of days taken to process a development application
		Output: the number of development applications processed
		Outcome: An accelerated pace at which development applications are processed.
3.DISASTER MANAGEMENT		
To create a disaster free environment	To prevent the effects of natural disasters	**Input:** human, financial and time
		Process: to get the Disaster Management Plan reviewed.
		Process:To allocate more funding for disaster relief
		Output: A map of disaster prone areas.
		Outcome: A decrease in the number of houses, animals and human lives lost through natural disaster

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
D: KEY PERFOMANCE AREA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
1.STAFF SKILLS		
To develop staff skills in the workplace in line with IDP functions.	To implement the Work Place skills plan	**Input:** finance, time and human
		Process: update the skills audit , undertake the review of WSP and appoint the Skills Development Facilitator
		Output : Number of staff attending training programmes
		Outcome: percentage of rebate received from SETA
2.MUNICIPAL ASSERTS		
	Effective maintenance of community facilities appointment of staff. • library • thusong centres • Kopi Curio Shop • Community halls	Input: human ,finance and time
		Process: progress reports, quarterly meetings with the facility manager, appoint staff
		Output : well maintained community facilities And adequate staff
		Outcome: effective functioning of community facilities
3.MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE		
To improve the performance of the municipality in order to ensure sustainability	To ensure effective functioning of a performance management system	**Input:** finance, human and time
		Process: performance reports submitted timeously.
		Process: internal performance auditing in terms of S45 of MSA
		Output: a fully fledged Performance Management System
		Outcome: unqualified report from the AG

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
E:KEY PERFOMANCE AREA: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT		
1.REVENUE RAISING		
To increase revenue in the	Ensure the implementation of the property	**Input:** finance, time ,human
		Process: appointment of service provider to value

municipality	Rates Act	properties
		O**utput** : number of properties valued
		Outcome: percentage of increase in the revenue rates in the municipality.
2.FINANCIAL VIABILITY		
To improve financial viability in the municipality	To promote sound financial practices in the municipality through sound policies.	**Input** :finance, human and time
		Process: financial reporting in terms of Treasury requirements
		Output: annual budget
		annual financial statements
		Three year budget
		Outcome: an unqualified Auditor-General report

OBJECTIVE	**STRATEGY**	**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR**
F:KEY PERFOMANCE INDICATOR: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT		
1.SPATIAL PLANNING		
To accelerate the town establishment and ensure proper spatial planning	1.To ensure proper spatial planning and environmental planning 2. to attract investors to the main economic hub, Tugela Ferry	**Input:** human, financial and time
		Process: to develop a Urban Development Framework Plan for Tugela Ferry
		Process: Accelerate town establishment
		Process: to get the LUMS implemented
		Output: a new UDFP
		Output: Tugela Ferry be proclaimed a town
		Outcome: effective spatial representation of the IDP
		Outcome: implementation of LUMS

SECTION D
HIGH LEVEL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.0 THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The municipality is in the process of reviewing its SDF and this will be integrated into the 2010/11 IDP review document. This SDF will include the mapping of Capital projects, environmentally sensitive areas, areas of employment, community facilities, and reflect population distribution.

The SDF that is outlined below is a summary of the existing SDF which is contained in Annexure J.1.

4.2 THE SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

There are limited recourses (natural, human and financial) available to the Msinga municipality to create the desired impact on the socio economic standards of its communities. Those limited resources have to be preserved and carefully directed to the areas where they would have the highest and most effective impact on serving the majority of people.

The current spatial form of the municipality is most likely due to the topography of the municipality and also due to the traditional customs in allocating land for various land uses, especially residential settlement.

NOTE

1. **The use of the strategy of developing a hierarchy of nodes allows for the integration of areas of high economic potential with the areas of high poverty.**
2. **The use of a settlement hierarchy based on economic potential is in line with the principles of the NSDP and Principle 3 in particular.**

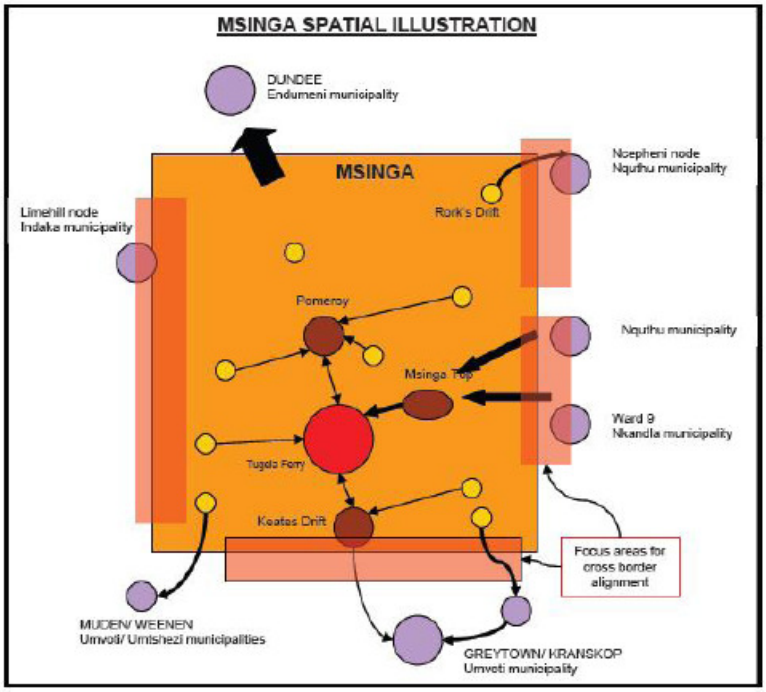
The Msinga Council has identified nodes where development should take place as a priority and developed the following settlement hierarchy:

TABLE 32: Settlement Hierarchy

DEVELOPMENT NODES	
STATUS	**SETTLEMENT**
Primary Node	Tugela Ferry
Secondary Nodes	Keates Drift Pomeroy
Proposed Secondary Node	Msinga Top
Tertiary Nodes	Mashunka/ Nhlalakahle Mkhuphula/ Dolo Cwaka Mazabeko Rorkes Drift Msinga Top
Proposed Tertiary Nodes	Mzweni Ngubevu/ Nhlonga
Opportunity Node (Tourism and Commercial)	KwaKopi

The following figure summarises the Msinga spatial pattern:

FIGURE 3: Msinga Spatial Pattern



4.3 HIERARCHY OF CORRIDORS

The R33 is the primary movement corridor for the municipality and is the only tarred road in the municipality. The corridor runs from north to south and bisects the municipality and corresponds with the PSEDS corridor SC12 which links Greytown- Msinga- Madadeni and is called the "Battlefields Route".

4.4 THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Four major rivers impact on the spatial definition of Msinga and these are the Thukela, Buffalo, Mooi and Sundays Rivers. The Thukela River divides the area into two distinct parts, that is, north and south, making it difficult to integrate the two areas. The Buffalo River forms the eastern boundary between Msinga and Nquthu, Nkandla and Umvoti. The Sundays River to the west creates a hub of its own for the northern portion of the area. The Mooi River forms part of the Southern boundary.

Less than a tenth (8.3%) of the land in Msinga is utilized for agricultural purposes, 0.04% for residential, 0.05% of land is waterbodies or rivers while 91.6% of land is "other", meaning conservation areas, environmentally sensitive areas and areas that are hard to develop. There are no smallholdings, mines and quarries, industrial and commercial areas in Msinga.

Msinga is one of the hottest and driest parts of KwaZulu-Natal and this is particularly true of Tugela Ferry, which has a mean annual temperature of 19 degrees Celsius and annual precipitation ranging between 400-800mm. Its varied climate is influenced by its topography, which has four distinct bio-climatic regions, lending itself to different environmental opportunities.

Three areas worthy of conservation have been identified by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and these are 1 739 ha of threatened species habitats, 6480ha of mountain grassland and 518ha of forest and protea savanna.

Currently, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife is in the process of identifying areas for a Community Game Reserve, 'muti' garden, and five sites of Conservation Significance. In addition to these, it intends responding to callouts regarding problems with wildlife and to identify herbalists to participate in the 'muti' training programme.

4.5 LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The municipality has prepared a Land Use Management System (LUMS) which used the existing schemes and the SDF as its base. The LUMS provides a scheme for the whole municipality, both urban and rural. The LUMS has yet to be adopted but it is anticipated that this will take place towards the end of 2009 when the enabling legislation in the form of the Planning and Development ACT (PDA) takes effect.

A copy of the LUMS is attached as **Appendix K.1**.

SECTION E
SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

5.0 SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The white paper on Local Government mandates local government to create" livable integrated cities, towns and rural areas". Most municipalities are criticized for not responding to the challenge. However, municipalities in their attempt to fulfil their developmental role are faced with many challenges one being that of uncooperative sector departments who seem to think an IDP's is the sole responsibility of a municipality. It is due to this reason that sector departments are reminded that the other spheres of government are indebted to local government for failing to adequately engage with and support municipal IDP processes.

Sector participation in the IDP process continues to be problematic. It is felt that one of the reasons for this is that the legislation places all responsibility on the municipality to develop an IDP where the obligation on other organs of state in terms of participation in the IDP is a bit vague.

In an effort to secure from the different sectors their programmes and MTEF's over the following five years, the uMzinyathi district municipality arranged Service Providers meeting on 13 February 2009 and it was envisaged that each of the sector departments would be given an opportunity to provide the above information. Attendance at this meeting was very poor and a second meeting was arranged on 16 of March 2009 and yet still very few sector departments attended.

Within the Msinga area there are a large range of institutional structures operating which influence development. These institutions include the Traditional Authorities, District Municipality, Provincial Government, Non Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Private Sector Organizations. The willingness of some of these institutions to act in an integrated manner to facilitate the development of Msinga has up to now been questionable. This statement is based on representation at the IDP Forum meetings where, in many instances, sector departments do not participate in the process of integrating programmes.

Below is a table indicating information that has been made available to the Msinga municipality by Sector departments and institutions.

TABLE 33: Involvement by Sector Departments

SECTOR	PROJECT	VALUE	MTEF
Dept of Health	NO	no	No
Dept of Education	NO	No	No
Dept of Works	No	No	No

Dept of Minerals and Energy	No	No	No
Dept of Welfare	No	No	No
Dept of Traditional and Local Govt Affairs	YES	YES	YES
Dept of Land Affairs	No	Yes	No
Dept of Transport	N0	no	No
Department of Economic Development	yes	yes	No
Dept of Home Affairs	No	No	No
Dept of Agric	yes	yes	No
SAPS	No	No	No
DWAF	No	No	No
Eskom	No	no	no
Telkom	No	No	No
Dept of Justice			

5.2 THE DEPARTMENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5.2.1 DEPARTMENTAL VISION

The vision of the Department of Economic Development is:

For KwaZulu-Natal, through the expertise and initiatives of the department, to be the leading province in economic development and to develop a globally competitive economy whose benefits are equitably shared by its citizens.

5.2.2 MISSION

The department's mission is to formulate and implement effective economic development strategies that promote sustainable economic development and job creation within the Province of KwaZulu-Natal.to provide economic support services in order to assist government structures in fulfilling their developmental mandate as well as to provide strategic economic development guidance and direction to the provincial economy in general.

5.2.3 STRATEGIC GOALS

(i) TO REDUCE POVERTY BY 50% BY 2014

- Creating sustainable jobs
- Skills development and capacity building for govt and civil society
- Facilitating access to asset base for the poor
- Promotion of social enterprises (co-operatives, S21, trusts)
- Induce business development

(ii) GROW THE ECONOMY BY 8% BY 2014

1. Promotion of integrated Economic Development planning
2. Facilitate improved global competitiveness in industries
3. Promotion of new SMME's
4. Facilitate the improvement of infrastructure platform
5. Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment

6. Promotion and advancement of Black Economic Empowerment

(iii) TO PROMOTE GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Promotion of compliance with government policies and law
- Facilitate strategic stakeholder partnerships in the development of provincial economy

(iv) TO AIM TO BE THE CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

- Becoming a learning organisation
- Promoting a culture of good governance
- Lead in R & D & Innovation
- Becoming an information hub

5.2.4 PROJECTS

The DED indicated that they are currently considering the following projects:

(i) GIJIMA PROJECTS

TABLE 34: GIJIMA Business Enabling Fund

NAME OF THE PROJECT	APPROVED BUDGET	PROJECT TIME FRAME	STATUS
Msinga Tourism Priority Project Feasibility and detailed Project Planning	R414 540	6 months	Municipality to secure part of 30% own contribution
Msinga adventure Tourism Enabling Plan	R304 220	6 months	Project on hold due to funds shortage.
TOTAL	**R718,760**		

TABLE 35: GIJIMA Local Competitiveness Fund

NAME OF THE PROJECT	APPROVED BUDGET	PROJECT TIME FRAME	STATUS
Development of Models to commercialize production of indigenous goats & coordinate marketing of goat products	R207 015		On going
Msinga agri- business	R3 800 000		

Table 36 Department of economic and tourism

PROJECT	WARD	BUDGET	year
Feasibility study of establishing a trading centre	Keats Drift trading centre	R500 000.00	2009/10-2010/11

5.3 THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

5.3.1 DEPARTMENTAL VISION

People centred sustainable local governance which focuses on effective service delivery responsive to the needs of the communities

5.3.2 MISSION

The Department will promote people-centred, accountable and viable local governance that accelerates Service delivery and ensures sustainable communities.

5.3.3 STRATEGIC GOALS

The strategic objectives of the department for 2010/11 are aligned to the strategic goals of the five-year local government agenda.

The goal: *Mainstreaming hands-on support to local governance to improve governance, performance and accountability*, will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Management of institutional development;
- Facilitation of basic service delivery;
- Promotion of local economic development;
- Facilitation of good governance and public participation;
- Oversight of municipal transformation and organisational development; and
- Facilitation of financial viability and financial management.

The goal: *Addressing the structure and governance arrangements of the state, in order to better strengthen, support and monitor local governance,* has as its objectives:

- Monitoring of inter-governmental relations; and
- Supporting and monitoring institutional empowerment.

The objectives in respect of the goal: *Refining and strengthening the policy, regulatory and fiscal environment for local governance and giving greater attention to enforcement measures,* are as follows:

- Review of the two tier system of local government; and
- Facilitation of legislative amendments.

The goal: *Client-oriented, economical, efficient and effective management of its re-sources,* will be achieved by the following objectives:

- Provision of an effective and efficient service to the MEC; and
- Provision of sound corporate services.

5.3.4 PROJECT

The table below summarises the allocations to the municipality from the department:

TABLE 37: DLG&TA Allocations

Summary of Transfers to Municipalities

R 000	Audited 2007/08	Estimated Actual 2008/09	Medium term estimates		
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Endumeni	1 833	3 263	4 889	3 086	3 272
Nquthu	1 968	2 860	160	170	180
UMsinga	5 999	2 700	-	-	-
UMvoti	1 795	3 424	1 846	369	392
UMzinyathi	7 392	13 475	8 255	6 139	5 026

5.4 THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

5.4.1 DEPARTMENTAL VISION

The vision of the Department of Education is:

A literate and skilled 21st century society that is able to benefit from participating in all democratic processes, and contribute to the development and growth of the people of KwaZulu-Natal.

5.4.2 MISSION

To provide opportunities for all our people to access quality education which will improve their position in life and contribute to the advancement of a democratic culture in KwaZulu-Natal.

5.4.3 STRATEGIC GOALS

- Provide high quality, relevant education to all learners, regardless of age, which will equip them with knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to meet the challenges of the 21st century;
- Transform the department into a 21st century learning organisation, with the focus on results, high performance, effective communication and quality service delivery;
- Transform schools and colleges into self-reliant and effective learning institutions that are also community centres for life long learning;
- Develop the department's human resource capacity to meet the highest standards of professionalism in line with the requirements of the Employment Equity Act and other transformation targets;
- Provide and utilise resources to achieve redress and equity, and to eliminate conditions of physical degradation in institutions;
- Eliminate fraud, corruption and mal-administration; and
- Deal urgently and purposefully with the impact of the HIV and AIDS pandemic, as part of an integrated provincial response.

5.4.4 PROJECTS

The projects form this department have not been received at the time for the draft submission.

5.5 THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

5.5.1 DEPARTMENTAL VISION

A champion for a prosperous agricultural productive land use, food security and environmentally sustainable livelihoods.

5.5.2 MISSION

The strategic objectives of the department are as follows:

- Improved local, national and international trade access and competitiveness;
- Provision of food security;
- Farmer development and support;
- Integrated sustainable natural environmental management; and
- Integrated and transformed service delivery.

5.5.3 STRATEGIC GOALS

The department continues to focus on the sustainable growth of agricultural development initiatives, and the sustainable use, conservation and protection of environmental resources for sustainable livelihoods, through the following core functions:

Agricultural Development Services

- To promote a transformed and viable agricultural industry through sustainable land use;
- To provide extension, analytical and specialist advisory services to farmers and other stakeholders;
- To provide and support the development of infrastructure for sustainable agriculture;
- To undertake appropriate research and development to advance agriculture;
- To develop agricultural programmes that support the empowerment of vulnerable groups;
- To develop a master sector plan to provide support to municipalities; and
- To develop systems for the effective administration of state land.

Environmental Management

- To ensure integrated sustainable environmental planning;
- To mitigate the impact of and manage waste and pollutants;
- To empower communities with regard to sustainable resource utilisation; and
- To prevent and control the spread of invasive alien species in the province.

Veterinary Services

- To ensure prevention and control of animal diseases;
- To enable international trade access for animal products;
- To reduce the transfer of zoonotic diseases to humans;
- To promote safe handling of products of animal origin; and
- To provide primary animal health care for the improvement of herd health.

Conservation

- To ensure greater accountability of the public entity *Ezemvelo* KZN Wildlife (EKZNW) and ensure greater value for money in terms of achieving government (DAEA) objectives; and
- To ensure that EKZNW complies with the following objectives:
 - Integrated sustainable environmental management;
 - Integrated and dynamic service delivery;
 - Forming partnerships with communities to value biodiversity and share in the benefits; and
 - Maximising funding opportunities from commercial operations and other stakeholders.

5.5.4 PROJECTS

The following projects are being undertaken by the department in the municipality.

TABLE 38: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Projects

	PROJECTS 2010/2011	WARD	BUDGET	Size
Major fencing project	1.Asisukume co-op Includes the fencing of 52 gardens extending over 1047 ha	6	R1,2M	1058
fencing	2.Ngwalane	7	R95000,00	2,7km
fencing	3.Halodi	1	R102 000,00	4,5km
fencing	4.Nxamalala	9	R101 000,00	3,5km
fencing	5.Mbangweni	16	R102 303,00	4,5 km
fencing	6. Mooi River	16	R102 303,00	3,5 km
fencing	7.keates Drift	9	R85 000,00	2,3km
fencing	8. Msinga jikelele	9	R182 000,00	200h/n

Environmental Management Services is located within the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development in the province of KwaZulu-Natal.

Environmental Management Services is responsible for ensuring the sustainable use and protection of the environment through appropriate regulatory and empowerment mechanisms.

TABLE 39: Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development

Name of the project	Greening 2010/11
Component	Environmental Advisory Services
Activity	School greening
Budget	R5 500

5.6 UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

5.6.1 MUNICIPAL VISION

The uMzinyathi District Municipality shall be a self sustainable organisation that promotes integrated development.

5.6.2 PROJECTS

The following projects will be undertaken by the DM in the Msinga municipality:

TABLE 40: uMzinyathi District Projects

PROJECT NAME	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Othame Sanitation	423,561		
Pomeroy Sub-Regional Sanitation		2,625,000	2,625,000
Pomery-Nkalane Sanitation		3,150,000	3,150,000
Kwakopi-Mhlangana Sanitation	11,403,373	10,987,941	31,659,649
Mthembu West - Tugela Ferry Water	11,986,663	9,771,231	-
Ngubukazi Water Scheme	11,200,000	6,522,296	-
Pomeroy Sub-Regional Water Scheme	10,708,623	-	-
Keates Drift Water Scheme			
Mbono Water	11,031,050	15,987,941	13,038,024
Ndaya Water	-	-	-
Othame/Msinga Top Water		3,360,000	3,360,000
Douglas Water			
Mazabeko Water		2,625,000	2,625,000
Mzweni Water		3,675,000	3,675,000
Rorkes Drift Water		2,100,000	2,100,000

5.7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

5.7.1 DEPARTMENTAL VISION

Is a caring and humane society in which all South Africans have access to affordable, good quality health care delivery system.

5.7.2 MISSION

Is to consolidate and build on the achievements of the past five years in improving access to health care for all and reducing inequity, and to focus on working in partnership with other stakeholders to improve the quality of care of all levels of the health system, especially preventive and promotive health, and to improve the overall efficiency of the health care. To reduce the transmission of STDs (including HIV infection) and provide appropriate treatment, care and support for those infected and affected, through collaborative efforts within all levels of government, using the NACOSA National AIDS Plan as the terms of reference.

5.7.3 PROJECTS

The following table summarises the projects being undertaken by the Department in the municipality:

TABLE 41: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

PROGRAM: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND CLINICAL SUPPORT

ROJECT	OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTA-TION DATE	STATUS	BUDGET
New CHC/ PHC Clinics/Health posts completed	**To appropriate manage and monitor the infrastructure projects**			
Pomeroy CHC	"	2009	On hold	R20,000,000
Mashunka Clinic	"		Hand-over pending	R9,468,272
Buyafuthi Ward 2 Health Post	"		Cancelled by HoD	R1,000,000
Mungeni Ward 5 Health Post	"		Cancelled by HoD	R1,000,000
Othame Ward 15 Health Post	"		Cancelled by HoD	R1,000,000
Ngongolo Ward 14 Health Post	"		Cancelled by HoD	R1,000,000
Inhlesi Ward Health Post	"		Cancelled by HoD	R1,000,000
Esiphongweni Health Post	"		Cancelled by HoD	R1,000,000
Imbabazane Health Post	"		Cancelled by HoD	R1,000,000
Clinic maintenance and upgrading	"			
Mbangweni Clinic	"	14 November 2008	In Progress	R2,809,218
Ethembeni Clinic	"	14 November 2009	In Progress	R3,699,982
Gunjana Clinic	"		Hand-over pending	R1,357,420

PROGRAM: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND CLINICAL SUPPORT

PROJECT	OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTA-TION DATE	STATUS	BUDGET
Supply and Install water filtration system at identified clinics: Felani, Mhlangana, Douglas, and Gunjana clinics.	Clinic Maintenance	September 2009	Planning stage.	R450,000
Complete 10,000L water storage reservoirs at clinics: Mawele and Nocombosche clinics.	Clinic Maintenance	September 2009	Procurement feasibility assessment.	R220,000
Upgrade septic tanks at clinic: Douglas clinics.	Clinic Maintenance	October 2009	Planning stage	R220,000

5.8 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

5.8.1 DEPARTMENTAL VISION

" striving to remain market leaders in the provision of public property and facilities and facilitating working opportunities and alleviating poverty in the KwaZulu –Natal Province…..asisebenze".

5.8.2 MISSION

To provide cost effective, competitive construction and real estate management service in an efficient, effective and equitable manner that will enhance job opportunities to deal with poverty.

- **PROJECTS**

The following table summarises the projects being undertaken by the Department in the municipality:

TABLE 42: Department of Public Works

Project	Project type	Funding source	budget	year
Gunjane clinic	**Clinic upgrade and minor new works**	**Department of Health**	**R1,911,00**	**2009/7/27-2010/07/27**
COSH-hospital-Tugela Ferry	**Replace paediatric ward with female and male TB wards**	**Department of Health**	**R81,105,000**	**2010/06/03-2013/06/03**
DOPW-Umzinyathi Sub district office-Upper Tugela	**Construction of a new office**	**Department of Public Works**	**R20,000 000**	**2010/06/07-2012/06/07**

5.9 PRIVATE DEVELOPERS

Due to the municipality's rural nature it does not receive a lot of development applications. Below is the projects that will be undertaken by the private developer within the municipality.

TABLE 43: PRIVATE DEVELOPER: RORKES DRIFT HOTEL

PROJECT	WARD	STATUS	YEAR
A 60 chalets hotel at Rorkes Drift	**4**	**Application awaiting DFA ruling.**	**2009/10-2010/11**

SECTION F
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following summarises the Implementation Plan for the Msinga municipality with both committed human and financial resources.

This is a three year Implementation Plan setting out financial resources. Attached is the Draft Budget for 2010/11 with a 5 year projection for the Msinga municipality.

All of the projects which will be funded by the municipality will be funded through the Operational Budget with the exception of the MIG funded projects which are roads in the area and are captured in the Capital budget.

The Council is confident that it has the Human resources to deliver on its mandate.

It must be noted that all projects of a Capital works nature such as the construction of roads are contracted out where the municipality employs the assistance of a Project Implementing Agent who undertakes the work. The municipality then plays a monitoring role over the Implementing agent.

TABLE44: Implementation Plan

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
Long term goal									
Objective	**Strategies**	**Projects**	**Budget esti-mate**	**KPI**	**Fun-der/Dept**	**09/10**	**10/11**	**11/12**	**12/13**
1. To provide a better local access road network	To increase the number of roads built per year To allocate more funding for roads	**1.Smanyama:8,1 km** **2.Mzisho – ngqondweni** **3.Mngezweni** **4.Mbangweni** **5.Buhayika** **6.Mangaliso-Ngqongeni** **7.Simelane**	**6931 R143.00**	percentage increase in budget allocation for roads	**Funded=MIG** **Technical Dept** **Funded =MIG**	✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
Long term goal									
Objective	**Strategies**	**Projects**	**Budget esti-mate**	**KPI**	**Fun-der/Dept**	**09/10**	**10/11**	**11/12**	**12/13**
To provide an acceptable standard of refuse removal in Tugela Ferry	To ensure proper dis-posal of waste.	Re-fencing the waste dump site	**R355,856.50**	increase in the number of people receiving waste re-moval services	**Msinga LM- tech-nical Dept**				

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
Long term goal									
Objective	**Strategies**	**Projects**	**Budget estimate**	**KPI**	**Funder/Dept**	**09/10**	**10/11**	**11/12**	**12/13**
To provide safe and sustainable living environment	To accelerate development of rural housing To facilitate capacity building	1.Pomeroy housing 500 units 2. Mthembu housing 500 units 3. kwaLatha housing 500 units 4. Ezibomvini 500 units 5. KwaDolo 500 units 6. Emvundlweni 500 units Appoint a Housing Officer in 2010/11	**R18,605 500**	an increased number of better houses received by the community	**DOH** **Msinga LM/DOH**		✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
Long term goal									
Objective	**Strategies**	**Projects**	**Budget esti-mate**	**KPI**	**Fun-der/Dept**	**09/10**	**10/11**	**11/12**	**12/13**
empower youth academi-cally to ensure they are able to find employment.	To equip the youth with skills.	1.17 bursaries =R170.000 2.R60 000 worth computer training 3.Internship pro-gramme for (17 people for 12 months) 34 youth annually worth R204 000	**R800.000**	a decrease in the number of computer illiterate youth. : an increase in the number of youth from Msinga area entering tertiary institutions	municipality	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
To empower the people of Msinga Municipal area with life skills	To imple-ment the HIV?AIDS council.	1. “It’s your life” youth development programme aimed at high school pu-pils.	**R400 000**	an increase in awareness. More informed ma-triculants who make informed choices	**LM, Dev plan Love Life,**	✓	✓		

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
Long term goal									
Objective	**Strategies**	**Projects**	**Budget esti-mate**	**KPI**	**Fun-der/Dept**	**09/10**	**10/11**	**11/12**	**12/13**

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
Long term goal									
Objective	**Strategies**	**Projects**	**Budget estimate**	**KPI**	**Funder/Dept**	**09/10**	**10/11**	**11/12**	**12/13**
To develop staff skills in the workplace	**To implement the Work Place skills plan**	**Staff training**		Number of staff attending training programmes a Performance Management System developed	**Co-operate**	✓	✓	✓	✓
To improve the performance of the municipality in order to ensure sustainability	**To ensure effective functioning of a performance management system**	**Audit performance in line with section 45 MSA**	**R20.000**	The number of audit reports received from the audit committee.	**LM Dev.Plan**	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.To increase revenue in the municipality	To promote sound financial practices in the mu-	**Property rates**		percentage increase in the revenue rates in the municipality.	**Finance**	✓	✓		

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
Long term goal									
Objective	**Strategies**	**Projects**	**Budget estimate**	**KPI**	**Funder/Dept**	**09/10**	**10/11**	**11/12**	**12/13**
2.To improve financial viability in the municipality	nicipality			an unqualified Auditor-General report			✓		
To promote a safe and sustainable environment	To ensure proper spatial planning and environmental planning	**1. SDF review**	**R100.000**	implementation of LUMS	**Dev plan.**	✓	✓		

SECTION G
PROJECTS

7.0 PROJECTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the IDP deals with projects and focuses primarily on the projects planned for implementation during the 2010/11 financial year.

7.2 ONE YEAR OPERATIONAL PLAN

TABLE 45: One Year Operational Plan

Municipal projects	Project type	Funder	IDP NO.	Status	Implementation year
1. Mzisho – ngqondweni	**Access roads**	**MIG**	**09/10/01**	**new**	**2009/10-**
2. Mngezweni	**Access roads**	**MIG**	**09/10/02**	**new**	**2009/10-**
3. Mbangweni	**Access roads**	**MIG**	**09/10/03**	**new**	**2009/10-**
4. Buhayika	**Access roads**	**MIG**	**09/10/04**	**new**	**2009/10-**
5. Mangaliso – ngqongeni	**Access roads**	**MIG**	**09/10/05**	**new**	**2009/10-**
6. Simelane	**Access roads**	**MIG**	**09/10/06**	**new**	**2009/10-**
Department of Cooperate Government and Traditional Affairs					
1.Tugela Ferry-.	storm water drains and walkways-	**DCOGTA**	**09/10/07**	**Design stage**	**2009/10-**
Pomeroy	street paving		**09/10/08**		**2009/10-**
Tugela Ferry	urban development framework plan		**09/10/09**	**Tendering stage**	**2009/10-**
Tugela Ferry	town establishment-		**09/10/09**	**Tendering stage**	**2009/10-**
Tugela Ferry	street light-		**09/10/11**		**2009/10-**

	ing				
Projects to be funded through Equitable Share					
Entire Municipal area	Creches			**Still to be identified**	**2009/10-**
Entire Municipal area	More access roads			**Still to be indetified**	**2009/10-**
Entire Municipal area	Purchase ex-cavator and roller				**2009/10-**

7.3 TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY REQUEST

The Municipal Systems Act of 2000 as amended recognises the traditional leadership and stipulates that they should be involved in developmental matters. There has been a number of request emanating from areas that cut across many wards due to the fact that wards are located within different traditional authorities, presented below are a list of ward request forwarded by the traditional leadership.

MCHUNU TA

1. Fencing of communal fields: 3 at Gunjini, 5 at kwa Guqa ,4 at eSinyameni,3 at Mbanweni,2 at ophathe,2 at Othulinilwezulu,2 at kwanxamalala,2 at Madulaneni,2 at Dungamanzi,2 at Ekuvukeni.
2. Sport fields to the above tribal areas
3. Clinic at KwaNxamalala
4. One stop centre at Gunjini
5. An Amphitheatre at Mbangweni area
6. Sport centres at Othulinilwezulu and Gunjini areas
7. A cultural village at oPhathe area
8. Crèches at Gunjini, OThulinilwenizulu and eKuvukeni areas
9. Gravelling of D1266 and tarring of P373 and P 368 roads
10. Erection of Taxi Ranks at eSinyameni and Mbangweni areas
11. Water and electricity to the communities of Mpangweni,Nondela,ezihlabeni,Mangeni,Ngongolo,Zisululwini,Mnqamukantaba,Nduna,KwaGuqa,Mbangweni,oPhathe,Dungamanzi,eMadulaneni,Nxamalala,eKuvukeni,oThulinilwezulu.

7.4 PROJECTS PRIORITISED PER WARD

It must be noted that most of the following projects have not been allocated funding but have been prioritised so as to source funding for their implementation. This will be done from the Operational Budget as well as funding from external sources.

TABLE 46: Projects Prioritised per Ward

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
1	**EMBUBENI** 1.New Access road – Approx 10kms 2.Community hall& creche 3.Road quarry 4. Sanitation 5.Electricity 6.Water 7.Cellullar aerial 8. Boreholes 9.Housing 10.Clinic 11.Sportsground& soccerkits	
	DOUGLAS: 1.Community Hall 2. Rural Housing project,	
	NZIMANE: 1. Electricity 2. Water 3. Lenge access road 4. Sanitation 5. Clinic 6. Crèche 7. Housing 8. Fencing 9. Community hall 10. School 11. Cellular aerial	
	HALODI : New Access road – Approx 12kms	
	MKHUZENI: 1.Community hall 2.Sanitation 3.Housing 4.Sports ground/ soccerkits 5.Fencing 6.Crèche 7.Road	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	BHAZA: 1. Electricity 2. Garden 3. Creche 4. Community hall 5. Sports ground 6. Cellular aerial 7. Fencing 8. Sanitation 9. Housing	
	EMZWENI: Water dam	
	MUMBE: 1.Toilets 2.Water dam 3. Access road 4. Clinic 5.Eletricity 6.Creche 7.Soccer ground&kits 8.Fencing 9. Cellular aerial 10.Boreholes 11.Community hall	
	MPONDWENI 1.Bridge over the eHlanyanga river 2.Water dam 3.Borehole 4. Road quarry 5.School 6.Housing&sanitation 7.Water& electricity 8. Crèche	
2	**MATHUMBA** Access road from P6-3 to the Ntokozweni road – Approx 12kms	
	MHLOMULA Access road from P3 to P6-3 –Approx 8kms	
	ENTIRE WARD Water	
	ENTIRE WARD Sanitation	
	ENTIRE WARD Electricity	
	NTOKOZWENI Clinic	
	MAKHANKANA Clinic	
	ENHLANGANANI: 1.Community garden fencing,Jojo water tanks, Skills centre& 2.School for the Dis-abled 3. Buses to transport school children	
	Buses to transport school children	
	Worship house	
	MATHONJWANA : Fencing of 304 ha for community garden	
	ENHLANHLENI AREA: QALOKUSHA CRAFT :Furniture making materials	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	ENHLANHLENI MISSION: soccer poles	
	MBINDOLO AREA: 1.Water pumping engine&pipes	
	P**OMEROY** 1.Hospital **2.**Shopping complex 3. Stadium	
	EGODINI: 1. Soccer kits 2. Sportfield grading	
3	**SPHANGA** Access road	
	EZINKETHENI MPCC	
	NCENGENI Community Hall	
	MZWENI Community Hall	
	MNGOMA Access road	
	NSIMBINI Access Road	
	MADWALENI Access road	
	KWA NTULI Sports field	
	NKAMBA Sports Centre	
4	**EMAHLABA** 1.Access road to Buffalo river- approx 8kms 2.Road maintenance 3.Sports ground maintenance 4.Community garden fencing 5.Community hall 6.Crèche	
	EMATSHENI AMNYAMA 1.Access road to Nkunzini – approx 3kms	
	MDLALOSI STATION 1.Access road to Kwa Sbisi – Approx 3kms	
	MAZABEKO 1.Access road from Kwa S'melane to Khumalo - Approx 2kms 2.Community Garden fencing 3.Sports ground	
	MCOGISA 1.Access road from Kwa Shoba to Mbatha – Approx 2kms	
	KWA WOZA 1.Access road from Emgubaneni to Kwa Gijima – Approx 3kms 2.Access road from Gijima to Kwa Sithole – Approx 2kms 3.Poultry house 4.Dropping centre	
	ENTEKENI 1.Access road from Esontweni to Entekeni School – Approx 3kms	
	Cattle dip	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	EMTHALENI 1. Community hall 2. Community garden fencing	
5	**MAVUMBUKA** **1.** Access road from the D1273 to L005 – Approx 5kms	
	MGENI **1.** Access road from P365 to Kwa Hlongwana – Approx 5kms **2.** Community hall **3.** Crèche **4.** Borehole **5.** Cattle dam **6.** sanitation	
	ESIFULENI 1.Access road from Esifuleni to Emthaleni – Approx 5kms	
	SOBHO Access road from L2005 - Approx 3kms	
	KWA SKHOSIPHI Access road from Kwa Skhosiphi to P365 – Approx 6ms	
	ENTIRE WARD Water, Toilets, Electricity	
	EMNGENI Boreholes, brigde,	
	ENTIRE WARD	
	BAHULAZI Rural Housing	
	ESFULENI Mobile Clinic	
	GQOHI Mobile Clinic	
	ABAHULAZI: 1.Mobile Clinic 2.Clinic 3.Community garden fencing 4.Community hall 5.Cattle dam 6. sanitation	
	GXUSHANENI 1. clinic 2. Rural Housing 3. Sanitation 4. Cattle dam 5. lindokuhle club requests assistance with craft & art materials 6. Ukukhanya kwamaqamu request financial assistance(polish making project) 7. White goats(project) 8. Internet café 9. Catering& baking courses	
	GQOHI Rural Housing	
	MNGENI Rural Housing	
	ESFULENI Rural Housing	
	BAHULAZI Rural Housing	
	GQOHI: 1.Community Hall 2.Creche 3.Cattle dam	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	4.Clinic 5. Garden fencing	
	BAHULAZI Community hall	
	MNGENI Community Hall	
	ESFULENI Community Hall	
	GXUSHANENI Community Hall	
	MNGENI Crèche	
	ESFULENI Crèche	
	ABAHULAZI Crèche	
	GQOHI Cattle Dip	
	ESFULENI Cattle Dip	
6	**NGENZWENI:**access road	
	NTAYIYANA: 1.Access road 2.Ntayiyana hotel 3.Msizini clinic 4.Gabuzela crèche 5.Bhazamani road 6.Chachacha road 7.Mnomiya road 8.Ngema road 9.Nkonzeni sport ground 10.Msizini sport ground 11.Request for community garden assistances 12.Myezaneni community garden 13.Water drain pipe 14.Garden fencing 15.Ntayiyane garden 16.Mqotha garden 17.Nomswanyana garden 18.Ekuvukeni garden 19.Eziphukuphuka garden 20. Buhlebuyeza community garden 21.Classrooms at Bhazamane P School 22.library Ebhumeni 23.vodacom tower 24.electricity 25.msizini pension pay point	
	KAMBHONO: 1. Clinic 2. Burnhill road 3. Crèche 4. Somlawu road 5. Makhubevu road 6. Mayizekanye community hall 7. Library next to mayizekanye high school 8. Young heroes soccer kits	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	9. Ubuhle bezinsizwa club traditional attire 10. Notice board 11. Khilomu road to D1271 12. Electricity 13. Dribullors football club soccerkits 14. Tshokweni garden 15. Burnhill hall 16. Khilomu dam	
	NGUBEVU 1.Community game reserve - Application for R60m to DEAT 2. Gongolo road 3.Kamamkhawula Road 4. Sijulwini Road 5.Khwanini Road to Ibongeni Road 6. Ncikida road 7. Msinga Top Sports field(Kwancikida) 8.Nxozeni project 9. Nkoyane deep tank 10. Notice board 11. Additional classrooms at Mahlokohloko school 12. Khwanini crèche 13. Dayiswayo crèche 14. Dayiswayo community hall 15. Dayiswayo clinic 16. Dayiswayo sports field 17. Garden fencing 18. Zamukukhanya jojo tank 19. Siyazenzela cooperative 20.Qondokuhle garden 21. Siyazenzela club 22. Fundukuzakha poultry(khanini) 23. Candle factory ekhwanini 24.Electricity	
	SCENGCENI Access road	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	NQABENI: 1.Nocomboshe hotel 2. Mayezeni crèche 3. Kwakhalela crèche 4. Nomaqhulu crèche 5.Nocomboshe clinic 6.Khalela, Mayezeni, Gcebeni sport ground 7. Kwagunjini spring water repair 8. Dams for Okhalweni, Sbozane, Ndlovini &E-Dabe 9.Msinga top game reserve 10.Kwamayeli to gwamanda road 11.Lushaba road ezibomvini, zibhuceni road, zijumba road,zangobhe road, gadaza road,nkolovu community hall 12. Enkolovu community hall 13.Enkolovu pay point 14.MPCC 15.community garden fenc-ing(enkolovu,KwaZondi,Nkondlanweni,Phahlweni,Khalweni,Egcebeni,kwaZangobhe, kwasibozane) 16.Electricity 17.Notice board 18.Nocomboshe school library	
	EHHOLWANE: 1. Thobothini 2. Scengceni & egqumeni sport ground 3. Phakamani,thobothini & scengceni crèche 4. Drop in center 5. Deep tanks for thobothini & hholwane 6. Thobothini clinic 7. Library to Pano high school 8. Notice boards 9. Additional classrooms at emsawenkosi P school 10. Emafusini- entshemathe mahlaba road 11. Bavimbi road 12. Madubane road 13. Khomu road 14. Mamseleku road 15. Thobothini dam 16. Egqumeni dam 17. Mkhomazane dam 18. Community garden fencing for Khomu, Okhalweni & Phosihlo 19. Tree planting 20. Electricity 21. FET next to Wolwane School 22. Fencing project(suka kati eziko)	
	DAYISWAYO Sijulwini access road	
	MTHEMBENI Khomu access road	
	MSINZI Crèche	
	PHAKAMANI Crèche	
	MAYAZENI Crèche	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
7	**NODLOZI** access road **S'MANYAMA** Access road **BHUDLU, SDUMBENI,LATHATSHAWU** water request **MPENJANE ELECTRICITY** **NXUMALO** road construction **MAHLABINKONYANE** football jersey **CEBEZA** **SPHINGO** **ESHOLWENI** sanitation,water & housing	
8	**BHODLENDLINI** Access road	
	KUBUYAKWEZWE access road	
	MABANZI Access road	
	SINGANENI Access road	
	NEMBENI Access road	
	ENTIRE WARD Sanitation **OGQOLWENI** crèche **KWAGUNGXU** water engine **KWANDOMBA** sand **INHLUNGWANE** water engine **NHLESI** water pumps **INHLONGA** additional classes	
9	**NKOBONGWENI** Access road –Approx 4kms	
	KEATES DRIFT Community Hall	
	NXAMALALA Mgqwabeni – New road of approx 4kms	
	LATHA Mpende access road upgrade	
	MVUNDLWENI Ntabantathu access road upgrade	
	NGQUNGQULWENI Ngqungqulweni access road upgrade	
	NKOBONGWENI Cattle drinking dam	
	NKOBONGWENI Boreholes or Jojo water tanks	
	ENTIRE WARD Electricity	
	ENTIRE WARD Water	
	MAWOZINI Football field	
	MAWOZINI Upgrading of Ekukhanyeni Crèche	
	MAWOZINI Extentions to Bhambhatha Secondary School	
	MAWOZINI New Community Cluster at Ngome	
	MAWOZINI Cultural Village	
	GUDWINI Crèche	
	GUDWINI New Primary School	
	LATHA Craft Centre	
	ESIPHONGWENI Vodacom Mast	
10	**SIKHOHLANDI** New Access road from Nxamalala road to KwaNtube – Approx 8kms **DUNGAMANZI** water **MBABANE** water, road **OTHULWINI LWEZULU** water **MALOMENI** road, electricity and water	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	MAHLABATHINI access road approximately 800m	
	SHELEMBE Water.	
	MBUBU: Water	
	MBUBU access road	
	DUNGAMANZI: Community Hall	
	ENTIRE WARD Electricity	
	BANGANI Water	
	MZISHO Water	
	DUNGAMANZI Sanitation –Approx 536 Toilets	
	NGXONGO : Water	
11	**GXOBANYAWO** Access road from Gxobanyawo to Kilomu –Approx 2.5kms	
	MAKHUNGUBHEDE access road	
	NGIDI Access road from Ngidi to Mnjani school – Approx 3.5km	
	EZIBOMVINI Access road –Approx 4.5 kms	
	NTUNJENI Primary School –New road of approx 5kms	
	ENTIRE WARD Water	
	NYANDU Sanitation	
	UPPER NKANDLA Sanitation	
	SAMPOFU Creche	
	NKANDLA Creche	
	GXOBANYAWO Creche	
	ESIDAKENI Creche	
	UPPER NYANDU Creche	
12	**MMANGALISO to NGQONGENI** access road **EMZISHO** access road to Ngqondweni 3km **EMBABANE** 1.Sportsground 2.electricity 3. water 4. grading(amapende) **EMALOMINI:** 1.Sportsground-esibumba,cabangokuhle& Msinga High 2.tennis court **EMAKHUNGUBHEDE KWAMABASO:** 1.community hall 2.community garden fencing block 3,4,5 &7 **ESIGODIPHOLA**	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	1. Electricity 2. water	
13	**NGILANDI** access road **NGUBO:** Windmill Dam Water taps Sanitation Water at Emacanco **MBABANE** Road to Emtateni Tar road to weenen **MASHUNKA** Clinic Bridge to Bhasha **PHALAFINI** Crèche Road arodung Emambeni hill Music instruments for Zamani band Toilets **BUHAYIKA** to Jiza access road	
14	**EZIHLABENI** access road	
15	**KHONELA**(Mhlumba-KwaNkosi) Access Road **NGIYANE AND MBANGWENI** Water	
	EZINTANDANENI Clinic	
	OPHATHE Access road from Jiba Tuck Shop to Esithozini – approximately 6kms	
	KWA NGCOYA Community hall	
	MXHELENI Electricity	
	EKUVUKENI Electricity	
	NHLANOPHATHE Electricity	
	MBANGWENI Electricity	
	OKHULANA School classrooms	
	GOBANTAGAGU Sports ground	
	ENDLUZELENI Sports field	
	ENTIRE WARD Toilets	
	ENTIRE WARD Rural Housing	
	MBANGWENI Crèche	
	STHOZINI Crèche	
	EZINTANDANENI Crèche	
	EK UVUKENI : 1.Vodacom Tower 2.Borehole 3. Clinic	
	OKHULANA Vodacom Tower	

WARD	PROJECTS	Funded projects
	Water dams	
16	**MBANGWENI** Access road from Esiphethwini to Kwa Qhohazana – Approx 5ks	
	MADULANINI Community Hall	
	MBANGWENI Community Hall	
	GUDLINTABA Access road to Kwa Ndlovu – Approx 5kms	
	MBANGWENI Access road from Kwa Mshafuthi to Esiphatshini – Approx 5kms	
	EKUVUKENI Community Hall	
	ENTIRE WARD Electricity	
	ENTIRE WARD Sanitation	
	ENTIRE WARD Water	
	EKUVUKENI Rural Housing	
	MADULANINI Rural Housing	
	MBANGWENI Rural Housing	
17	**NDANYANA** Access road from Velemu store to crèche –Approx 10kms **ZENZELE** baking equipment ,road **MAGOSA**, boreholes ,sanitation, land restitution **NDANYANA** water request	
	MUMBE Water	
	ENTIRE WARD Sanitation	
	NYONYANA Electricity	
	QAMU Electricity from tribal court to Alva school	
	MAMBENI Water to 400 homes	
	MUMBE Access road from Mumbe to Mzamowethu School – Approx 5kms	
	CATTLE DIPS Throughout ward	

SECTION H

FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

The budget section has not been amended since the draft budget has not yet been approved by council.

8.0 FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

8.1 FINANCIAL PLAN

8.1.1 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The financial affairs of the Municipality are governed by the following legislation:

- Division of Revenue Act
- Public Finance Management Act
- Municipal Finance Management Act
- Treasury Regulations

8.1.2 RECONCILLIATION OF IDP AND BUDGET

The following table is a reconciliation of the IDP and Budget and classifies areas of expenditure in terms of the six key focus areas.

TABLE 47: Reconciliation of IDP and Budget –Expenditure by Source

RE-CONCILLATION OF IDP & BUDGET -OPEX	Current Year			Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	2008/2009	2008/2009	2008/2009	Past Year	Budget Year	Budget Year 1
	Original Budget	Actual	Projected forecast	2009/2010	2010/11	2011/12
EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE						
Intergrated Service Delivery	19,827,458	16,835,623	23,183,501	29,104,920	26,423,634	27,258,164
Social Facilitation	1,443,500	543,440	1,341,672	1,680,500	1,790,500	1,909,300
Institutional & Governance	22,033,523	16,974,536	22,367,518	26,429,839	27,292,889	28,671,100
Enviromental Management	259,728	51,369	140,000	275,683	297,738	321,557
Municipal Planning	1,628,458	873,471	3,021,448	3,508,737	3,789,436	4,092,591
Economic Development	329,483	169,275	295,764	377,513	407,474	439,832
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	45,522,150	35,447,714	50,349,903	61,377,192	60,001,670	62,692,544

TABLE 48: Reconciliation of IDP and Budget –Revenue by Source

	Current Year			Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	2008/2009	2008/2009		Past Year	Budget Year	Budget Year +1
RECONCILLATION OF IDP & BUDGET - OPEX	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Projected forecast	2009/2010	2010/11	2011/12
REVENUE BY SOURCE						
Intergrated Service Delivery	41,724,848	32,578,051	43,537,263	55,501,556	57,600,560	57,608,125
Social Facilitation	30,211	5,963	29,580	40,000	43,200	46,656
Institutional & Governance	2,736,000	30	5,030,000	3,744,007	2,983,144	3,072,637
Enviromental Management						
Municipal Planning						
Public Relations						
Economic Development						
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	44,491,059	32,584,044	48,596,843	59,285,563	60,626,904	60,727,418

8.1.3 SOURCES OF INCOME

The following table summarises the sources of grant income from national and provincial government.

TABLE 49: Grant Funding from National and Provincial Government

MSINGA MUNICIPALITY			
GAZETTED GOVERNMENT GRANT ALLOCATION 2009/2010			
	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Past Year	**Budget Year**	**Budget Year +1**
GOVERNMENT GRANTS & SUB-SIDIES - ALLOCATIONS	**2009/2010**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**
	R'000	**R'000**	**R'000**
Grant Allocations[2]			
EQUITABLE SHARE	36,575,000	42,306,000	42,306,000
MIG GRANT	16,404,000	12,950,000	12,950,000
FMG GRANT	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
MSIG GRANT	735,000	750,000	750,000
CDW GRANT	20,000	-	-
KWALATHA HOUSING GRANT	20,000	-	-
TOWN ESTABLISHMENT GRANT	20,000	-	-
POMEROY HOUSING GRANT	20,000	-	-
PMS GRANT	20,000	-	-
IDP GRANT	20,000	-	-
SDL CLAIM	20,000	-	-
MAP GRANT	20,000	-	-
TOURISM GRANT	20,000	-	-
RURAL ELEC PLAN	20,000	-	-
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	-	-	-
E-LEARNING	-	-	-
Sub Total - Grant Allocations	**54,914,000**	**57,006,000**	**57,006,000**
Other Grant Allocations			
Sub Total - Other Grant Allocations	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATIONS	**54,914,000**	**57,006,000**	**57,006,000**

8.1.4 MONTHLY CASH FLOW

The following table summarises monthly cash flows for the Msinga Municipality.

TABLE 50: Msinga Monthly Cash Flows

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	BUDGET JULY 2009 R'000	BUDG-ET AU-GUST 2009 R'000	BUDGET SEPT 2009 R'000	BUDG-ET OCTO-BER 2009 R'000	BUDG-ET NOV 2009 R'000	BUDG-ET DEC 2009 R'000	BUDG-ET JAN 2010 R'000	BUDG-ET FEB 2010 R'000	BUDGET MARCH 2010 R'000	BUDG-ET APRIL 2010 R'000	BUDG-ET MAY 2010 R'000	BUDG-ET JUNE 2010 R'000	BUDGET TOTAL R'000
Opening Balance													
Cash Operating Receipts by Source	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**59,285,563**
INTEREST: INVESTMENTS	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	291,667	3,500,000
INTEREST ON CURRENT A/C	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	20,334	244,007
RESIDENTIAL -ASSESSMENT RATES	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,667	500,000
EQUITABLE SHARE	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	3,047,917	36,575,000
MIG GRANT	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	16,404,000
OPERATING GRANTS & SUBSIDIES	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	161,250	1,935,000
RENTAL -PROPERTY	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	4,167	50,000
RENTAL -COMMUNITY HALLS	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	2,500
FEES: PLOUGHING	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	30,000
FEES:GRASS CUTTING	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	5,000
WATER TANKER	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	2,500
FEES: STALLS RENTAL	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	18,000
WATER TANKER	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	3,000
SALES: BUSINESS	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	16,556
CASH OPERATING RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**4,940,464**	**59,285,563**

	Cash Operating Payments by Type													
	Salaries , Wages & Allowances	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	692,946	8,315,352
	Renumeration of Councillors	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	524,222	6,290,669
	Depreciation	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	303,000	3,636,000
	Repairs & Maintenance	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	425,385	5,104,621
	General Costs	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	1,081,217	12,974,607
	Operating Projects	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	650,147	7,801,760
	Contributions to capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Contributions to funds	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	70,849	850,183
	CASH OPERATING PAYMENTS BY TYPE	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**3,747,766**	**44,973,192**
	Other Cash Payments by Type													
	MIG Grant Expenditure	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	1,367,000	16,404,000
	TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS BY TYPE	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**5,114,766**	**61,377,192**
	NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH & INVESTMENTS	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-174,302**	**-2,091,629**

8.2 2009/10 TO 2011/12 MEDUIM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAME-WORK BUDGET

The following table summarises the medium term revenue and expenditure framework budget for the period 2009/10 to 2011/12.

TABLE 51: 2009/10 TO 2011/12 MEDUIM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK BUDGET

	Current Year	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	2008/2009	Past Year	Budget Year	Budget Year +1
Description	Original Budg-et	2009/2010	2010/11	2011/12
REVENUE PER SOURCE				
INTEREST: INVESTMENTS	2,500,000	3,500,000	2,731,817	2,813,771
INTEREST: VEHICLE LOANS	6,000	-	-	-
INTEREST ON CURRENT A/C	230,000	244,007	251,327	258,866
RESIDENTIAL -ASSESSMENT RATES	72,828	500,000	500,000	500,000
EQUITABLE SHARE	27,748,000	36,575,000	42,306,000	42,306,000
MIG GRANT	12,417,000	16,404,000	12,950,000	12,950,000
FMG GRANT	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
MSIG GRANT	735,000	735,000	750,000	750,000
OTHER GRANTS & SUBSISDIES	200,000	200,000	0	0
RENTAL -PROPERTY	20,808	50,000	54,000	58,320
RENTAL -COMMUNITY HALLS	2,080	2,500	2,700	2,916
FEES: PLOUGHING	20,808	30,000	32,400	34,992
FEES:GRASS CUTTING	5,202	5,000	5,400	5,832
WATER TANKER	2,121	2,500	2,700	2,916
FEES: STALLS RENTAL	15,606	18,000	19,440	20,995
WATER TANKER	0	3,000	3,240	3,499
SALES: BUSINESS	15,606	16,556	17,880	19,311
TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING INCOME	**44,491,059**	**59,285,563**	**60,626,904**	**60,727,418**

Description	Current Year 2008/2009 Original Budget	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework Budget Year 2009/2010	Budget Year 2010/11	Budget Year +1 2011/12
EXPENDITURE PER CATERGORY				
Salaries , Wages & Allowances	7,097,911	8,315,352	8,980,580	9,699,027
Renumeration of Councillors	5,686,373	6,290,669	6,668,108	7,115,697
Depreciation	2,953,927	3,636,000	3,636,000	3,636,000
Repairs & Maintenance	1,100,157	5,104,621	5,512,991	5,954,030
General Costs	9,122,460	12,974,607	13,994,852	15,078,652
Operating Projects	6,444,322	7,801,760	7,432,146	7,432,146
TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING EXPENDITURE	**32,405,150**	**44,123,009**	**46,224,677**	**48,915,551**
Contributions to capital Contributions to funds Transfer to /from Reserves	700,000	850,183	826,993	826,993
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	**33,105,150**	**44,973,192**	**47,051,670**	**49,742,544**
LESS:MIG	**12,417,000**	**16,404,000**	**12,950,000**	**12,950,000**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(1,031,091)**	**(2,091,629)**	**625,234**	**(1,965,126**

8.3 OPERATIONAL BUDGET

.

TABLE 52: Operating Expenditure per Vote

Description	Past Year 2008/2009 Original Budget	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework 2009/2010	Budget Year 2010/11	Budget Year +1 2011/12
OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY VOTE				
Council General	7,767,826.00	9,265,457.00	9,763,631.00	10,348,593.64
Assessment Rates	535,289.00	150,000.00	162,000.00	174,960.00
Grants & Subsidies	6,444,322.00	7,801,760.00	7,432,146.00	7,432,146.00
Municipal Manager	1,160,436.00	1,485,774.00	1,604,115.92	1,731,925.19
Corporate Services	2,663,477.00	3,734,115.00	4,020,844.20	4,330,511.74
Property Services	1,326,500.00	1,595,000.00	1,683,400.00	1,778,872.00
Multi Skills Centre	36,127.00	46,000.00	49,680.00	53,654.40
Community Halls	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Tourism	329,483.00	377,513.00	407,474.04	439,831.96
Community Services	1,438,000.00	1,675,000.00	1,785,000.00	1,903,800.00
Strategic Planning	1,578,458.00	3,458,737.00	3,735,435.96	4,034,270.84
Health	259,728.00	275,683.00	297,737.64	321,556.65
Safety	103,526.00	1,165,000.00	1,258,200.00	1,358,856.00
Fire/Emergency Services	901,000.00	300,000.00	324,000.00	349,920.00
Financial Services	2,421,520.00	2,481,733.00	2,678,271.64	2,890,533.37
Technican Services	1,771,997.00	1,888,995.00	2,038,754.60	2,200,494.97
Town Planning	50,000.00	50,000.00	54,000.00	58,320.00
Building Regulations	52,185.00	55,314.00	59,739.12	64,518.25
Roads	3,528,776.00	8,530,621.00	9,021,070.68	9,550,756.33
Refuse Removal	731,000	630,990	670,669	713,523
Mig Grant	12,417,000.00	16,404,000.00	12,950,000.00	12,950,000.00
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE/ VOTE	**45,522,150**	**61,377,192**	**60,001,670**	**62,692,544**

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TABLE 53: Operating Income per Vote

		Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	2008/2009	Past Year	Budget Year	Budget Year +1
Description	Original Budget	2009/2010	2010/11	2011/12
OPERATING INCOME BY VOTE				
Council General	2,736,000.00	3,744,007.00	2,983,144.00	3,072,637.00
Assessment Rates	72,828.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Grants & Subsidies	41,600,000.00	54,914,000.00	57,006,000.00	57,006,000.00
Municipal Manager	-	-	-	-
Corporate Services	-	-	-	-
Property Services	20,808.00	50,000.00	54,000.00	58,320.00
Multi Skills Centre	-			
Community Halls	2,080.00	2,500.00	2,700.00	2,916.00
Tourism	-			
Community Services	28,131.00	37,500.00	40,500.00	43,740.00
Strategic Planning	-			
Health	-	-	-	-
Safety	-	-	-	-
Fire/Emergency Services	-	-	-	-
Financial Services	-	-	-	-
Technican Services	15,606.00	18,000.00	19,440.00	20,995.20
Town Planning	-	-	-	-
Building Regulations	-	-	-	-
Roads	-	-	-	-
Refuse Removal	15,606	19,556	21,120	22,810
Mig Grant				
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME/ VOTE	**44,491,059**	**59,285,563**	**60,626,904**	**60,727,418**

SECTION I
ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

9.0 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The municipality adopted it PMS framework in March 2009. The Heads of Departments were then workshopped on the use of PMS and the development of indicators in July 2009. The first SDBIP was adopted by Council in August 2009. The municipality is still at an infantry stage when it comes to PMS and although structures are in place their functionality is still problematic. Whilst the Municipality is phasing in the Performance Management System , the departmental scorecards are used which then feed into the SDBIP used to measure performance in the organization . The municipality intends to cascade the Performance Management System to the junior employees of the municipality.

9.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) stipulates that a "municipality's performance management system entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organised and managed, including determining the roles of the different role-players" (Chapter 3, Section 7, Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001).

Performance management is an organisational process that links what individuals and teams do on a daily basis with the larger goals, values and cultural practices of the municipality and the needs of its community; it is a process for establishing a shared understanding about what is to be achieved and how it is to be achieved; it is an approach to managing people that, when done well, contributes to an enduring and healthy organisation.

This system seeks to facilitate the shift to a strategic approach to the management of performance and empowers managers and employees to see the performance as an integrated and dynamic, real-time feature of work life and it is not a separate stand-alone process.

The system is informed by the following policies and legislations:

- The Constitution (1996)
- The Batho Pele White Paper (1998)
- The White Paper on Local Government (1998)

- The Municipal Systems Act (2000)
- Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001)
- Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers directly accountable to Municipal Managers (2006)
- Municipal Finance Management Act (2003)

Benefits of the PMS include:

- Provides appropriate management information for informed decision-making.
- Manages expectations and ensuring increased accountability between the role-players within and external to the municipality.
- Provides early warning signals .
- Identifies major or systematic blockages and guides future planning.
- Encourages the direction of resources
- Checking that the delivery is happening as planned.
- Promotes the efficient utilization of resources.
- Promotes the delivery of the envisaged quality of service.
- Assists municipalities in making timeous and appropriate adjustments in the delivery and management of resources.
- Identifies capacity gaps in both human and non-human resources, assists in determining right-sizing requirements.
- Identifies communities and areas that lag behind others in terms of development and thus assists in spatial and sectoral integration.
- Assists municipalities in their "developmental" role/focus.

9.2 PROGRESS WITH RESPECT TO 2008/9 TARGETS

The following is an extract of the 2008/9 annual report prepared in terms of section 46 of the MSA and adopted by council in February 2010.it gives an account of the organizational performance system.

9.2.1 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

This brief achievement report is in terms of Municipal Key Performance areas/ indicators which enable members of community to access or measure Municipal Performance in each financial year. It is also following objects of Local Government as stipulated in section 152 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution (Chapter) as follows:-

(a) Social Facilities

It is the responsibility of Local Government to ensure provision of service to communities in a sustainable manner. To comply with this object, the Msinga Municipality during the current financial year has achieved the following basic services delivery:

- . Construction of Msinga Library at Tugela Ferry which will be a beneficiary to all Msinga people worth = **R5,5Million.**



FIGURE4: Newly established Msinga Library in Tugela Ferry

- The Municipality has successfully spent the funds allocated for free basic services during 2008/2009 financial year. The priority list was extended due to additional funding received from VAT claim.
- The list of projects completed during 2008/2009 financial year ending in June 2009 is as follows:

TABLE 54: Progress with Road Projects

PROJECT	STATUS	WARD	LENGTH	AMOUNT
1 Mpondweni	Completed	1		1,022,580.00
2. Nkankwini	Completed	2	2.8	849,937.26 14
3 Ngubukazi	Completed	2	2 4	633,797.82
4 Machijana	Completed	3	5.2	1,328,943.00
5 Mavumbuka	Completed	5	5 2	898,538.88
6 Matshemane	Completed	7	3.7	695,697.54
7 Makhandana	Completed	8	8 3	670,867.20
8 Ntunjeni	Completed	11	0.6	203,184.48
9 Mbabane	Completed	13	4.4	898,901.40
10 Nondela	Completed	14	4.6	872,100.00
11 Ezisululwini	Completed	**14**	5.6	1,276,130.82
12 Dumabemsola	Completed	16	2	900,000.00
13 Okhulana	Completed	15	14	1,877,124.00
Total Spent	Completed			**12,127,802.40 184**

The Municipality has also successfully spent the funds allocated through Municipal Infrastructure Grant Programme during 2008/2009 financial year. The list of the said projects completed during 2008/2009 financial year ended by the end of March 2009 is as follows:

PROJECTS	WARD	LENGTH	AMOUNT	STATUS
1 KwaZezele	17	5.5 Km	2,945,714.70	Completed
2 Esivivaneni	12	2.7 Km	2,248,673.64 15	Completed
3 Kongema	6	1 Km	1,013,673.78	90%Complete
4 Skohlandi	10	3.3 Km	2,896,266.33 10	80% Complete

- Total number of access roads constructed during the current financial year 2008/2009 by Msinga
 Municipality is 17 with an amount **of R21' 232' 131.00**

- 215 temporary workers benefitted and 170 permanent workers employed.
 Msinga Municipality managed to purchase additional fourth tractor and ploughing equipment during the current financial year for the benefit of Msinga farmers.

- Msinga Municipality has further developed a programme of ensuring sustainability of all access roads constructed through its funds known as **" Siyazenzela Msinga Road Maintenance Programme"** whereby 10 labourers are employed in each access road

- At this stage 180 labourers are benefiting out of this programme. During construction of all these access roads 251 local labourers benefited as temporal workers. The main aim of this programme is a creation of jobs opportunity for Msinga people in terms of Expanded Public Works Programme **(EPWP).**

(b) Special Groups: youth empowerment

During this current financial year there are number of youth projects arranged by Msinga Municipality:-

1. Bursaries for tertiary education R170' 000 00
2. Support computer skills for youth 17 youth form all 17 wards R60'000 00
3. Support licences skills for 17 youth from all 17 wards R68,000 00
4. To encourage youth in 21 schools whereby R105' 500 00

c) Local Economic Development

(i) To promote social economic development is part of objects of Local Government. To comply with this object t Msinga Municipality ensures that the Local Economy is developed by utilizing local service providers or suppliers for all goods and services to be supplied to it. During this financial year -
+ 50 local service providers were utilized for supply of goods and services and catering amounting **R1 699 239.**

(ii) Msinga Municipality has arranged to assist indigent people with coffins to bury their loved ones. An amount of **R122 400.00** was spent by utilizing the following funeral parlours:
_ Ikhaya likamasingcwabisane
_ Ndlelenhle Funeral Service

_ Mkhabela no Zulu

(iii) Msinga Municipality supports local farmers because farming is the main source of income in Msinga and the following farmers have been supported:
-Mgolweni and Maqeleni farmers association = **R86 642.00** with the purchasing of fencing material and the payment of the water pump

(iv) To promote a safe and healthy environment is the responsibility of local government. In September

(v) Msinga Municipality also cares for HIV/AIDS victims, and during this financial year Imbizos for HIV/AIDS awareness programme were held at Douglas, Gangeyana and Nomfomela schools. This cost **R 43 057.00**

In 2008 the Deputy President visited Msinga area in ward 07 and launched the *war on poverty* programme, she found that Msinga Municipality has already embarked upon this programme and during this financial year 852 needy people have been supported by Msinga Municipality through this programme. These people were provided with food parcels. The total figure for all these was **R 511 724. 00.**

9.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

- Total number of access roads constructed during the current financial year 2008/2009 by Msinga Municipality is 17 with an amount **of R21' 232' 131.00**

- 215 temporary workers benefitted and 170 permanent workers employed. Msinga Municipality managed to purchase additional fourth tractor and ploughing equipment during the current financial year for the benefit of Msinga farmers.

- Msinga Municipality has further developed a programme of ensuring sustainability of all access roads constructed through its funds known as **" Siyazenzela Msinga Road Maintenance Programme"**whereby 10 labourers are employed in each access road

- At this stage 180 labourers are benefiting out of this programme. During construction of all these access roads 251 local labourers benefited as temporal workers. The main aim of this programme is a creation of jobs opportunity for Msinga people in terms of Expanded Public Works Programme **(EPWP).**

9.2.3 FINANCIAL VIABILITY

- As finance responsible councillors ensure that Msinga Municipal Council complies with all financial requirements as stipulated in the MFMA
- Obtaining five without qualification and one qualified audit reports of is an evidence of good financial management in Msinga municipality
- Emerging contractors are empowered for self empowered self help projects and about 54 co- operatives have been established

9.2.4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- Msinga has adopted a community communication strategy which promotes public or community involvement in matters dealing with local government. Mayoral programme of action are being conducted in various wards every month.

9.2.5 GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Msinga municipality has initiated stakeholders meetings or ISIXAXAMBIJI where all local heads of departments meet to discuss matters dealing with entire development in Msinga Municipality.
- Msinga municipality operates through fully functional ward committee system and 19 CDW's have been appointed.

SECTION J
ANNEXURES

10.0 SECTOR PLANS

TABLE 55: Sector Plans

Annexure	Sector plan	Status	Progress with regard to development /implementation
J1	**Spatial Development Framework**	**Revision in progress**	**Funding received from DLGTA**
J2	**Disaster Management Plan**	**adopted**	

ANNEXURE J.1
DETAILED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1.1 SPATIAL PROFILE

The spatial pattern of Msinga is influenced by three main factors, namely:

Natural factors such as rivers, topography and climate.
Institutional boundaries.
Physical infrastructure.

1.1.1 NATURAL ELEMENTS

Four major rivers impact on the spatial definition of Msinga. These are the Thukela, Buffalo, Mooi and Sundays Rivers. The Thukela River divides the area into two distinct parts, that is, north and south, making it difficult to integrate the two areas. The Buffalo River forms the eastern boundary between Msinga and Nquthu, Nkandla and Umvoti. The Sundays River to the west creates a hub of its own for the northern portion of the area. The Mooi River forms part of the Southern boundary.

The mountainous terrain of Msinga (predominantly to the south of the Tugela River), combined with deep valleys and steep hills creates climatic variations conducive to different land uses. The plateaus and valleys are densely settled as they either provide water or good climate.

1.1.2 BOUNDARIES AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The location of areas of Traditional Authorities creates distinct settlement patterns with facilities and services developed within a range of dispersed settlements. The demarcation of magisterial boundaries also forced the development of centres for service delivery for example the judicial services in Tugela Ferry, and others.

1.1.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The R33 road traverses the area from north to south, providing the only internal road link between the three internal “urban” areas of Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift. Due to its status, this road attracts the development of settlements and other small scale trade alongside it.

Externally, the R33 provides the only meaningful link between Msinga and other major external centres such as Dundee to the north and Greytown to the south. This factor further influences the movement of people and settlement patterns. Other external road linkages are to the south west to Weenen/ Muden via Keates Drift and Tugela Ferry, to the east via Pomeroy to Ekuvukeni/ Limehill, to the north east to Nquthu town and to the south east to Kranskop.

There are also other lower order internal roads which eventually link with the primary access routes, but these are largely dependant on the standard of the abovementioned roads.The southern part of the municipality is further divided into two distinct portions by the Tugela River. This is a major natural obstacle with only one proper vehicle crossing at Tugela Ferry. A similar situation exists on the southern boundary at Keates Drift, with the Mooi River forming that boundary.

The topography of the municipality, predominantly in the south, also has a major impact/ influence on residential settlement patterns, the distribution and access to social and economic infrastructure and providing road access to communities.

External factors influencing the spatial pattern in Msinga. The majority of the population resides in the southern part of Msinga in the traditional areas. As a result of the inaccessibility of the area, due to the factors mentioned above, some of these settlement areas rely on external centres for services. The areas to the far south east, known as the Mkhuphula/ Dolo node, has a functional link with the Umvoti municipality in the form of Kranskop and Greytown.
The area to the far south west, known as the Mashunka/ Nhlalakahle node, has a functional link with the Umtshezi municipalities in the form of Weenen and Muden.
To the north, predominant commercial farm land is largely influenced by the centre of Dundee located approximately 15 kilometers to the north, outside the boundary of Msinga.
Rorkes Drift to the north east currently links with the Ncepheni node in the Nquthu municipality and also with the towns of Dundee and Nquthu.

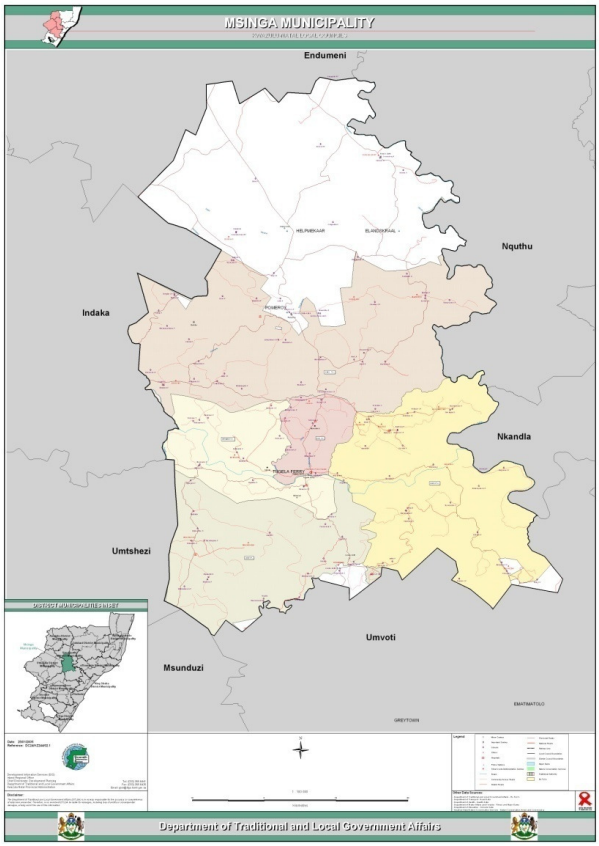
It seems as if the Ekuvukeni/ Limehill settlement node in the Indaka municipality (to the west) has a limited influence on the Msinga municipality, and that the population residing in the Mzweni node and Douglas area is most likely to still travel to the centres of Pomeroy or Helpmekaar for services.

A major influence on Msinga is the south western settlements of the Nquthu municipality and western parts of the Nkandla municipality. It would appear that there is a strong influx of people crossing the Buffalo River for services (government, economic and social) provided in Tugela Ferry from these areas. These crossings happen under strenuous circumstances as people cross a major river as well as harsh mountainous terrain to reach these services. This is also confirmed in the Nquthu Integrated Development Plan, which identified the south western parts of Nquthu as being inaccessible, and require urgent attention.

Therefore, from the abovementioned information, and the illustration below, there are a number of areas the Msinga municipality would need to discuss with its bordering municipalities in order to achieve effective cross border alignment.

2. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Msinga is a Local Municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four Local Municipalities constituting Umzinyathi District Municipality. Msinga is composed of six Traditional Authority Areas, namely Qamu, Mchunu, Bomvu, Ngome, Mabaso and Mthembu, comprising an area of 2500 km^2.
It is a largely rural area, 69 % of which (1,725 sq kms) being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 31% of land is commercial farm land, all of which is located to the north of Pomeroy. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas as opposed to the formal towns of Tugela Ferry, Keates Drift and Pomeroy. The Msinga Municipality is in the south western part of the District Municipality area, sharing boundaries with the Nquthu and Nkandla Local Municipalities to the east, Umvoti Local Municipality to the south, uThukela District to the west and the Endumeni Local Municipality to the north.



The nature of the topography is such that the Municipality is largely located in deep gorges of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. This effectively isolates the Municipal area from the immediate surrounding Municipal areas, such as Umvoti and Endumeni.

The Municipal area is accessible via the R33, linking it with Dundee, Ladysmith, Pietermaritzburg, Kranskop and Weenen.

The offices of the municipality are situated at Tugela Ferry which is some 85 kms south of Dundee and 48 kms north of Greytown.

3. SPATIAL DEVELOPOPMENT FRAMEWORK

There are limited recourses (natural, human and financial) available to the Msinga municipality to create the desired impact on the socio economic standards of its communities. Those limited resources have to be preserved and carefully directed to the areas where they would have the highest and most effective impact on serving the majority of people.

The current spatial form of the municipality is most likely due to the topography of the municipality and also due to the traditional customs in allocating land for various land uses, especially residential settlement.

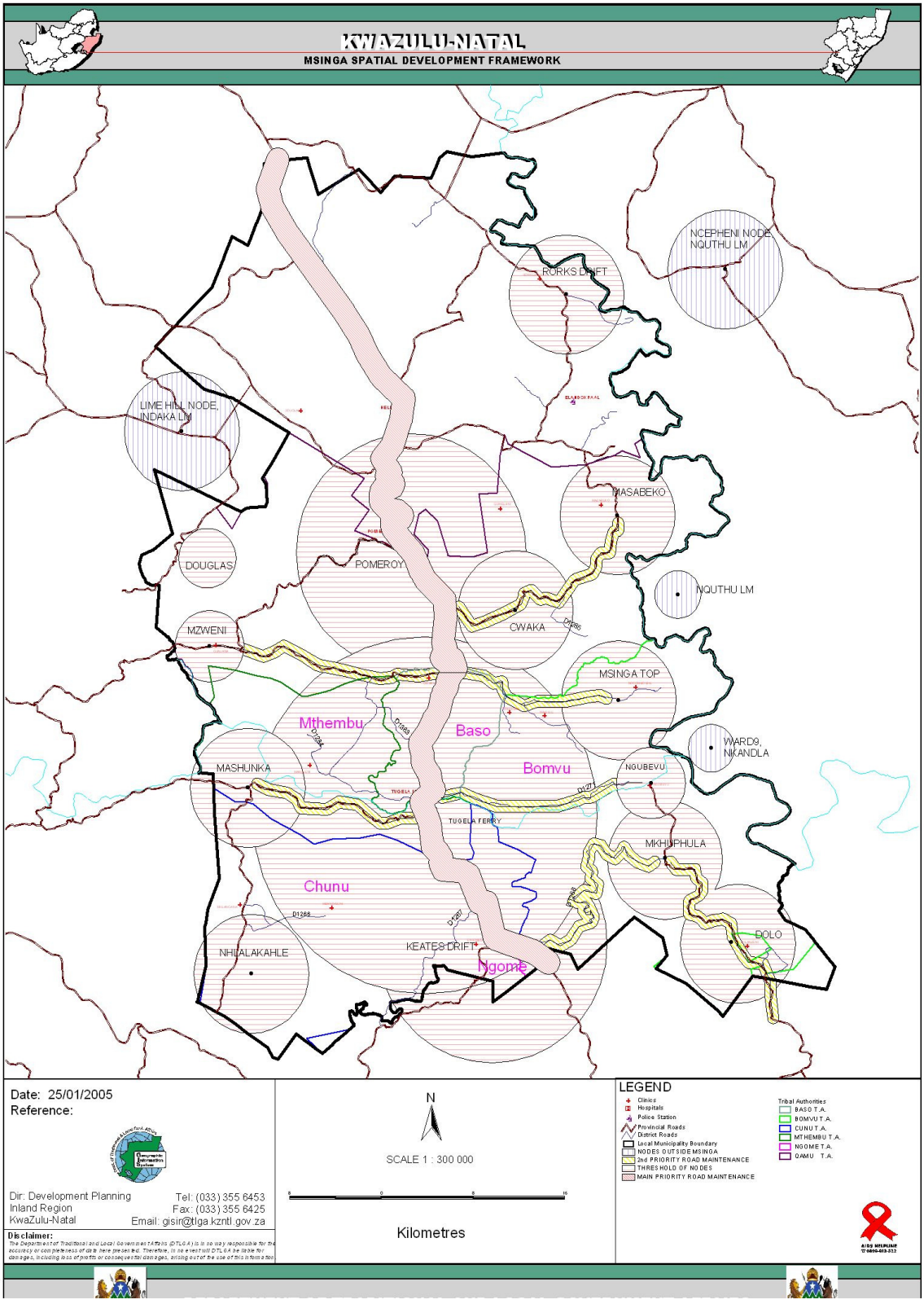
In the absence of a spatial planning in the past, there are distinct spatial patterns in the municipality. These are discussed below in more detail. The R33 cuts through the municipality in a north to south direction. This road provides the only link between the three most predominant settlement areas in Msinga, namely Tugela Ferry, Keates Drift and Pomeroy. The maintenance of this road does not fall within the responsibilities of the Msinga Municipality but is vested with the Provincial Department of Transport. The ensured maintenance of this road has a significant bearing on the quality of life of the people of the Municipal area. Currently the road is in reasonable condition, but is starting to deteriorate at certain points. It is important for the Department of Transport to inspect this road and prioritise the maintenance thereof accordingly.

Other significant settlements in the area are Nhlalakahle to the south west, Mashunka to the west and Rorkes Drift to the north east, Msinga Top to the east and the Mkhuphula / Dolo to the south east. It is also essential, in view of the fragile transport linkages, that the transport routes linking these areas to the respective service centres be maintained. As mentioned in paragraph 1.4 above, it is important for the Department of Transport to investigate the transport matters, especially with respect to the eastern and south eastern boundary of Msinga (Ngubevu area), and incorporate these into its planning in future. Distinct linear settlement patterns also occur along the Tugela River. This is largely influenced by the relatively easy access to water, and the practice of subsistence agriculture. As part of the residential settlement component, low-key commercial mixed uses have been established all along the access routes and in the outer lying areas. Although these are located in a haphazard manner, the majority of these uses are clustered predominantly along the major access routes, with the higher order services and commercial facilities concentrated around the core of the major settlements such as Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy.

As the predominant activity in Msinga is subsistence agriculture, those portions of land should be protected from land degradation, environmental “invasions” (such as alien plants), poor land practices, non agricultural uses and residential expansions. A distinction should also be made between land for grazing and land for crop farming, and be managed and preserved accordingly. Further, a number of areas have a combination of mixed residential and agricultural and these areas are located largely within the nodes. The agricultural resources, especially within the core settlement areas need to be preserved in order to provide food security to the people. Appropriate forms of peri /semi-urban agricultural activity needs to be encouraged within these nodes. These areas are also the most accessible to road infrastructure and thus closer to possible market areas.

From the information available it appears that the customary laws on allocation of land uses work reasonably well, as residential settlement does not severely impact on the available agricultural land. Areas facing particular challenges, however, are the areas bordering the Tugela River, as there is a need to maintain a balance between safety, conservation, waste management and good farming practices.

Other than the traditional land, the approximately 30% of land to the north is largely used for commercial farmland, with some of the land to the east being used for game farming and tourism activities.


KWAZULU-NATAL
MSINGA SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
NCEPHENI NODE, NGUTHU LM
RORKS DRIFT
LIME HILL NODE, INDAKA LM
MASABEKO
DOUGLAS
POMEROY
NQUTHU LM
MZWENI
CWAKA
MSINGA TOP
Mthembu
Baso
WARD9, NKANDLA
MASHUNKA
Bomvu
NGUBEVU
TUGELA FERRY
MKHUPHULA
Chunu
NHLALAKAHLE
KEATES DRIFT
Ngome
DOLO
Date: 25/01/2005
Reference:
Dir: Development Planning
Inland Region
KwaZulu-Natal
Tel: (033) 355 6453
Fax: (033) 355 6425
Email: gisir@tlga.kzntl.gov.za
Disclaimer:
N
SCALE 1 : 300 000
Kilometres
LEGEND
Clinics
Hospitals
Police Station
Provincial Roads
District Roads
Local Municipality Boundary
NODES OUTSIDE MSINGA
2nd PRIORITY ROAD MAINTENANCE
THRESHOLD OF NODES
MAIN PRIORITY ROAD MAINTENANCE
Tribal Authorities
BASO T.A.
BOMVU T.A.
CUNU T.A.
MTHEMBU T.A.
NGOME T.A.
QAMU T.A.

3.1.1 DEVELOPMENT NODES

The Msinga Council has identified nodes where development should take place as a priority.

DEVELOPMENT NODES	
STATUS	**SETTLEMENT**
Primary Node	Tugela Ferry
Secondary Nodes	Keates Drift Pomeroy
Proposed Secondary Node	Msinga Top
Tertiary Nodes	Mashunka/ Nhlalakahle Mkhuphula/ Dolo Cwaka Mazabeko Rorkes Drift Msinga Top
Proposed Tertiary Nodes	Mzweni Ngubevu/ Nhlonga
Opportunity Node (Tourism and Commercial)	KwaKopi

3.1.2 THE PRIMARY NODE OF TUGELA FERRY

Tugela Ferry was the natural choice in identifying the primary node. Most provincial departments have offices situated in Tugela Ferry where the needs of the community are served. The Multipurpose Community Centre situated in Tugela Ferry houses the departments of Home Affairs and Traditional Affairs as well as the Government Communications Information centre. The Msinga magistrate's office is situated at Tugela Ferry. It is envisaged that in the future other departments will be housed at the centre. Tugela Ferry is also the commercial hub of the Msinga area with some of the larger retail stores having outlets there.
Human settlement areas should be clearly defined, and developed with further densification to create the necessary thresholds for the development of services and reduction in per-capita expenditure on service delivery. Continued scattered settlement should be avoided as it impacts on effective delivery of services and scarce land resources.

The future expansion of Tugela Ferry is limited due to the topography of the area immediately surrounding the town. Development will have to take place on the south side of the river where land is suitable. One of the inhibiting factors is that this land is presently utilised for agricultural purposes and development of this land will be contrary to the principals in the LUMS regarding agricultural land.

Human settlement areas around Tugela Ferry should be clearly defined, and developed with further densification to create the necessary thresholds for the development of services and reduction in per-capita expenditure on service delivery. Continued scattered settlement should be avoided as it impacts on effective delivery of services and scarce land resources.

Through the Department of Cooperative Governance initiative the Msinga municipality is in the process of having the town of Tugela Ferry proclaimed as a Town. This will mean that the In-

gonyama Trust Board agrees to the annexing of the area from the Ingonyama Trust. To this end the municipality has entered into talks with the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs. That department will assist the Msinga municipality in the process. The department has released funding to the amount of R360, 000 for the initial stages of the process. The proclamation of Tugela Ferry as a town will have benefits for both the Council as well as the residents.

3.1.3 SECONDARY NODES OF POMEROY AND KEATES DRIFT

Pomeroy, 25 kms to the north of Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift 14 kms to the south were identified as secondary nodes. These nodes are served by the provincial road R33 and both are connected to the Eskom Grid. An inhibiting factor as far as development in Keates Drift is concerned is that the area falls under the Ingonyama Trust.

Pomeroy is a proclaimed town, which in the past, was administered by the erstwhile Townships Board and thereafter uMsekeli. Most of the sites within the town are in the ownership of the State and in particular the Department of Land Affairs. The Msinga municipality has since its inception in 2001 been attempting to have the transfer of land from the Department of Land Affairs to Msinga completed. The Department of Housing has, through a Power of Attorney, been authorised to act on behalf of the Department of Land Affairs to affect the transfer. This process has for reasons beyond the control of the Msinga municipality been slow.

The Minister for Local Government in the Province published a notice in the Provincial Gazette dated 6 December 2007 advising of his intention to donate the state land in Pomeroy to the Msinga municipality. This office has been advised that should there be no administrative or legal obstacles the process should be complete by May of 2008.

This has and is still having a negative effect on development in Pomeroy as this office is not in a position to grant authority for development on land that is in the ownership of the state. Once the transfer process is complete and the state land is transferred to the Msinga municipality the potential for development in Pomeroy will be unlocked.

3.1.4 TERTIARY NODES

In terms of future development, various areas were identified as tertiary nodes.
These areas are
1. Mkhuphula/Dolo which lies in the SE area of Msinga bordering on the Kranskop area of Umvoti municipality.
2. Mashunka/Nhlalakahle to the West
3. Cwaka to the North
4. Mazabeko to the NE
5. Rorkes Drift to the NE
6. Msinga Top to the NE

In many of these areas development has lagged behind although there are concentrations of settlements in the areas. Factors inhibiting development in these areas can be attributed, in the main, to the lack of infrastructure. In all cases roads are gravel and electricity is, to a large extent, non existent. Where there is electricity no further connections are possible as the Eskom grid is already overloaded.

3.1.5 LAND USE

A Land Use Management System has been drafted and the document will be presented to Council for adoption. Council will attempt to effect the recommendations made in this document. It will be vitally important to obtain the support of the Amakhosi in this exercise.

Low key mixed commercial uses should, as far as possible, be confined to denser settlement boundaries but should not be precluded from being established outside those nodes due to the inaccessibility of some of the dispersed population settlements to economic services. However, major commercial and community/ public services should be concentrated around the primary node and where appropriate also within the secondary and tertiary nodes (social “safety net” services) in order to create high order clusters of services. The suggested concentration of these economic and social services within development nodes is to create the required agglomeration advantages at these points which could lead to other possible small scale economic spin offs.

An exemption on the above rule could possibly be the area known as KwaKopi, which in terms of the Umzinyathi Current Public Transport Record (Phase one, 2003) was identified as an important transport exchange. At this point, facilities such as a proper taxi rank, market facilities (linked to pension payouts) and other related economic activities such as tourism markets should be created. Hence, the KwaKopi area is identified in the Msinga SDF as a possible economic opportunity point.

Areas of significant environmental importance should be protected, as well as areas that are environmentally sensitive (erosion). Areas that show potential for tourism development should be identified and highlighted.

SECTION K
APPENDICES

SECTION K: APPENDICES

SECTION	DOCUMENT	STATUS	COMMENTS
K1	Land Use Management Scheme	Draft document submitted by consultants. The document was submitted along with the draft IDP in March 2009.	Adopted by Council
K2	Housing Plan	Drafted by consultants. was attached to the draft idp in march 2009	Adopted on the 12 December 2007.
K3	Tourism Plan	Project abandoned due to shortage of funds.	
K4	Local Economic Development Plan	Two strategies for agriculture and stone crushing have been developed but there is no LED plan in place. These two plan are not attached in the IDP 10/11	No plan in place. Municipality to develop a business plan to source funds by December 2009.
K5	Agricultural Plan	Drafted by consultants not attached	Adopted by Council on the 12 December 2007.
K6	Organisational Performance Management System	Adopted framework. Scorecard attached at k16	Adopted the PMS framework in March 2009
K7	IDP Process Plan	Adopted and attached.	Council adopted Plan on September 2008
K8	Work Place Skills Development Plan	In place not attached	Policy document developed
K9	Employment Equity Plan	Adopted not attached	Adopted by Council
K10	Financial Policies	Adopted not attached	Adopted by council
K11	Electricity Master Plan	Adopted not attached	Adopted by council
K12	Annual report	Adopted attached	Adopted
K13	Communication strategy	Adopted attached	adopted
K14	Indigent policy	Adopted not attached	Adopted by council
K15	organogram	Adopted and attached	Adopted by council
K16	SDBIP 09/10	Adopted and attached	Adopted by council

ANNEXURE J. 2
DETAILED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

A Disaster Management Plan containing a Contingency Plan has been developed in accordance with the National Disaster Management Centres guidelines and is available for inspection.

The Msinga municipality works closely with the uMzinyathi District Municipality's Disaster Management Centre and is represented on the District Disaster Management Advisory Forum.

MSINGA MUNICIPALITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Disaster management is the mechanism by which disastrous or potentially disastrous situations can be managed and coordinated to ensure that the normalization of life be restored and that the loss of life or potential loss of life, injury or damage to property or the environment is minimized.

This Disaster Management Plan will allow the Msinga municipality and other role players within the area to put in place mechanisms which will reduce the risk of a disaster occurring and which will allow role players to react in a coordinated fashion in dealing with a disaster that may occur in the area. The Contingency Plan (dealt with later on) is to be implemented in the event of a disaster occurring within the Msinga municipal area.

A contingency plan is put into operation when a situation is such that the normal emergency services cannot deal with such situation without outside support and assistance.

A disaster whether widespread or confined to a particular locality requires that actions have to be taken in such a manner so as to prevent misdirected and wasted efforts.
Outside assistance and support can very seldom be in time for immediate action and the Msinga municipality together with other local role players must be in a state of preparedness to deal with the situation should circumstances so require.

The Msinga municipality is, in terms of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002),
obliged to prepare a Disaster Management Plan for its area, taking into account circumstances that prevail in the area.

It is important to note that in terms of the Disaster Management Act the Disaster Management Plan is to form an integral part of the IDP.

The individual himself or herself is responsible to ensure that he or she is adequately informed about risks that are present in the area that the individual resides in. Such individual should then not expose him or herself to undue risks (e.g. building a home in an area that is prone to flooding). To this end it is the responsibility of the municipality to ensure that the community is made aware of the prevailing hazards and in so doing the exposure to risks will be minimized. Public Awareness campaigns are therefore an essential vehicle through which the municipality can sensitize the community to disaster mitigation.

It must be borne in mind that the Disaster Management Plan is a dynamic document that will be adapted from time to time to take into consideration changing circumstances.

3. PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

The community should be kept informed of any disaster management initiatives the municipality intends to adopt. This could be achieved by various means e.g. Ward Committees, Newsletters or through public meetings.

The public must be made aware of risks and hazards and education will go a long way in minimizing the affects of a disastrous event and such an exercise should be viewed by both officials and politicians in terms of cost saving as the costs of dealing with a disaster can be crippling.

4. WHAT CONSTITUTES A DISASTER

The word disaster is interpreted by many people in many different ways. The Disaster Management Act defines a disaster as:
A progressive or sudden, widespread or localized, natural or human caused occurrence which:

(a) causes or threatens to cause –
- (1) death, injury or disease
- (2) damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or
- (3) disruption of a community and

(b) is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with the affects using their own resources.

5. POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Although the Disaster Management Act does not prescribe a policy framework for local municipalities this would go a long way in assisting the municipality as well as other role players. Such a Policy Framework should be developed with the participation of all role players in the area.

6. ORGANS OF STATE

The Disaster Management Act obliges all organs of state to prepare Disaster Management Plans. In many instances those organs of state, when affected directly by a disastrous event, look to the municipality for assistance and support.

7. TYPES OF DISASTER

In compiling this Disaster management Plan the following types of disaster have been considered.

- Natural Disasters
- Manmade Disasters

In considering Natural Disasters that may pose a threat to the area of Msinga municipality the following possible scenarios exist

- Flooding
- Cyclones or tornado type winds
- Earthquakes and tremors
- Epidemics (Cholera)

Manmade disasters could include the following:

- Extensive veldfires burning out of control
- Fires in the built environment
- Aircraft accidents
- Serious road accidents
- Escape of toxic gasses
- Toxic chemical spillages

8. IDENTIFYING COMMUNITIES THAT ARE OR MIGHT BE AT RISK

A survey must be conducted in order to identify those communities that are or might be at risk and measures must be taken to reduce the level of risk. For example communities that are residing in areas that are prone to flooding should be relocated to safer ground. Structures that are poorly constructed have, historically, been affected by strong winds where the roofs of such structures have been blown off.

Historically the area In the north has experienced runaway veld fires. One of the reasons for this is that the area is predominantly grassland. Tornado type winds and heavy rain are experiences regularly. The Msinga area is not only confined to incidents such as those mentioned above.

9. CONTINGENCY PLANNING

It is a requirement of the Disaster management Act that all municipalities compile a Contingency Plan as part of the Disaster Management Plan. Contingency plans spell out clearly what actions will be taken to mitigate the effects of a disaster. All role players

must be aware of what role they are to play in managing a disastrous event and should ideally be involved in formulating the Contingency Plan. This will include any municipal entity that exists as that entity may be directly involved in the management of a situation.

10. DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

It is suggested that a disaster management advisory committee be established. Such committee will be made up of all stakeholders including ward councilors, and will include organs of state as well as the district municipality.

The Disaster Management Advisory Committee will advise Council on matters pertaining to disaster management and it is through this committee that the Disaster Management Plan will be revised according to changing circumstances.

11. CONTENTS OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The measures that will be put in place will vary according to the situation but generally the plan will include the following:

- Assessment of the occurrence
- Evacuation and treatment of the injured if necessary
- Firefighting and rescue
- Provision of emergency accommodation
- Transportation of affected people where necessary
- Crowd and traffic control
- Establishment of emergency communication points
- Restoration of essential services (water and electricity)

12. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION

The initial assessment of a disastrous event is of vital importance as it is this assessment that will determine what actions are to be taken to mitigate the affects of the disaster. Upon being made aware of the disaster or potential disaster the Municipal Manager will direct that an assessment of the event be made. The Municipal Manager will assign the required personnel to conduct this assessment. The assessment must be carried out as soon as possible after the event. All relevant information must be recorded. The magnitude of the situation will dictate how such an assessment must be conducted. The bigger the event the more personnel will be required to undertake the assessment. Having gathered the information the Municipal Manager must be informed and if the circumstances warrant it a Control Centre must be established in order to manage the disaster.

13. MANAGING THE DISASTER

In order that the disaster is managed effectively the establishment of a Control Centre (CC) is of paramount importance. The CC will be manned by senior officials who have delegated authority to take decisions together with, if the circumstances so dictate, senior officials of Service Units such as the SAPS, SANDF. The purpose of a CC is to monitor what is being done at the scene of the disaster and to convey instructions to the Advanced Operations Centre (discussed later).The Head of the CC will convey those instructions to the AOC. The AOC should as far as possible be established as close to the disaster as possible.

The CC is the vital communication core of evaluation, decision making and channeling of instructions and should be readily accessible to the personnel who will man it. The CC will be headed by the Municipal Manager or a senior manager delegated by the MM. The CC will require the following:

- An Operations room with space for wall maps
- Adequate lighting
- Adequate seating for staff that will man it
- Personal Computer
- Telephone line
- Radio communication

Suggested personnel to man the CC (it must be borne in mind that this scenario should be adapted to suit the situation)

NAME	POSITION	ORGANISATION	PHONE	CELL
MR FB Sithole	Municipal Manager	Msinga LM	033 – 493 0761	082 805 6956
Mr S Sokhela	Director; Technical Services	Msinga LM	033 – 493 0761	082 805 3054
Mr MM Ndlovu	Director; Development Planning	Msinga LM	O33 – 493 0761	082 295 6707
Ms Zulu	Regional Head	Dept of Welfare	033 – 493 0059	

14. ADVANCED OPERATIONS CENTRE

The purpose of an Advanced Operations Centre (AOC) is to effectively manage the incident at the scene or as close as possible to the scene. The Controller of the AOC coordinates the activities of the various service units at the scene and issues any instructions on behalf of the CC Head. The controller of the AOC should however not interfere with the activities of the Service Units that have the required expertise (e.g. EMRS, SAPS and SANDF).The AOC needs not to be accommodated in a building but can be established in a tent or even operated from a vehicle. It is however imperative that communication with the CC are maintained. Such communication may be in the form of radio or telephone.

15. REQUIREMENTS OF THE AOC

As has been stated previously the AOC needs not necessarily be established in a building but can be established at a tent, vehicle trailer or any other place that will facilitate control of the incident. The AOC should be equipped with the following

- Clear markings of the AOC
- Two way radio communication
- Telephone (either landline or Cellular phone)
- Identification of Controller and all other officials manning the centre

The Centre itself should not be open to the public as overcrowding may hamper the efficient operation of the facility.

16. THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE

If it is necessary to call upon the assistance of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) it must be borne in mind that command of that force rests with the SANDF personnel. The Head of the CC will, however, will decide where the deployment of the SANDF is needed and will convey this to the Commanding Officer who will be attached to the AOC.

17. VOLUNTEERS

The role of the volunteer in reacting to a disastrous situation and providing much needed assistance must not be underestimated. It must be remembered that normally the first people to arrive at the scene will be members of the community.

The Disaster Management Act provides for the formation of a Volunteer Corps which is of vital importance so as to ensure that such personnel are utilized in the most beneficial manner and the municipality should encourage the community to volunteer their services in the event of a disaster. Volunteers can be utilized in the following manner

- Rendering First Aid
- Firefighting
- Radio and telephone communication
- Control of the collection and distribution of relief supplies
- Care of the young and aged

Training of a Volunteer corps is thus of vital importance so as to ensure that such personnel are utilized in the most beneficial manner.

18. FIREFIGHTING SERVICES

Rural Metro a private organization, is contracted to provide a firefighting service throughout the district municipal area. Rural Metro has a fire station in Tugela Ferry situated on the corner of Main Road and the road running east to Mbono.

Eight firefighters man the station on a 24 hour basis.

TELEPHONE 034 – 21 22 222

19. UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

The uMzinyathi District municipality has established a Disaster Management Centre which is prescribed in the Disaster Management Act. The Centre is situated at 8 Diaz Road in Dundee.

The Centre is manned 24 hours a day and is in a position to react to any incident that may arise.

The Centre has a Centralised Communication Centre which maintains radio communication with the farming community of the Msinga municipality as well as three points (SOS points) in the Traditional Authority areas in Msinga.

MSINGA MUNICIPALITY

MAYORAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION
MSINGA MUNICIPALITY 2009/2010 FINANCIAL YEAR

DATE	WARD	VENUE	ACTIVITY/FUNCTION TO BE RENDERED
1. 2010/02/04	1	Nzimane School	IDP and hand over of Mbubeni Access Road
2. 2010/02/11	2	Kukhanyakwezwe School	IDP and War on poverty
3. 2010/02/18	3	Dlenyane School	IDP, Sod turning Fasile Road and Indigent support
4.2010/02/25	7	Enqoleni School	IDP, Turning sod of ward 7electricity and Indigent support
5. 2010/03/04	8	Mkhuphula School	IDP, Hand over Kubuyakwezwe Access Road and Indigent support
6. 2010/03/11	9	Tribal Court	IDP and Indigent support
7. 2010/03/18	10	Fundokuhle School	IDP and Indigent Support
8. 2010/03/25	12	Cosh School	IDP, Hand over Makhungubhede Access Road and Indigent support
9. 2010/04/01	13	Zamokuhle School	IDP, Hand over Engilandi Access Road and Indigent support
10.2010/04/08	14	Ngongolo School	IDP and War on poverty
11.2010/04/15	15	Vulamehlo School	IDP, Hand over of electricity and Indigent support
12.2010/04/22	16	Dumakude School	IDP and War on poverty
13.2010/04/29	17	Nyonyana School0	IDP and Indigent Support
14.2010/05/06	05	Mafemfundo School	IDP and Indigent Support
15.2010/05/13	04	Shiyane School	IDP and Indigent Support
16.2010/05/20	06	Overton School	IDP and Indigent Support

17.2010/05/27	11	Themane School	IDP and Indigent Support